The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1850. VOL. 1---NO. 20.

TERMS.

THE DEMOCRATIC PIONEER,

L. D. STARKE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

Will be published every Tuesday, at the following rates.

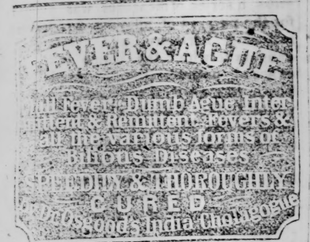
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, one year,	$2 50
Five copies, " "	11 00
Ten copies, " "	20 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For a square of 16 lines or less, first insertion, $1.—every subsequent one, 25 cts. Annual arrangements made on favorable terms.

☞ Office opposite Mason's Hotel, and over the store of Mr. Wm. Shannon, corner of Main and Road streets.


MEDICINE
Relieves Pain in the Head & Heart, Rheumatism, Sprains & all the various forms of Chronic Disease.
CURES
Scrofula, Indian Cholera, &c.

For sale by L. K. SAUNDERS.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 1.

JESSE H. SIKES,

SASH, BLIND & DOOR MANUFACTURER

Talbot St., Norfolk, Va.

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Carpenters and Builders of North Carolina, also to Elizabeth City, Hertford, Edenton and Plymouth, to his extensive Establishment, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and upon the most accommodating terms. He flatters himself that his establishment is to the interest of those in want of Sashes, Blinds, Doors, &c., by a saving of 25 per cent., to forward their orders to him; and he pledges himself to use his utmost exertions to give satisfaction.

Orders on any behalf with Mr. Caleb Sikes, of this city, and will be immediately forwarded and promptly attended to. Aug 6

DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING.

&c., &c., &c.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for liberal patronage heretofore received, and in hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same; at the same time he has the pleasure to state that he has just received from the Northern cities a complete and well selected stock of Dry Goods and Ready Made Clothing, &c., &c., which he is determined to sell as cheap as any house in the city.

ROBINSON WHITE.

E. City, Oct. 8, 1850.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.

NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

The subscriber tenders his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and continued to be extended to him, and would respectfully call the attention of his customers and the public generally to his newly completed stock of

CARRIOTEE, DOUBLE & SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES and SULKIES,

of the latest and most fashionable styles.

His stock of HARNESS also is complete, new, and of the most recent and approved patterns; yet without reflection upon the elegance and excellence of his assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, &c., &c., all or any of which, and in short every article appertaining to his line of business, he is prepared to dispose of upon terms unsurpassed, in the price or accommodation, by any manufacturer south of the Potomac. He invites a call, assuring the customer that the article he wishes is already, or will be at the shortest notice, manufactured to give satisfaction.

☞ Repairs of all kinds, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity, and despatch, upon reasonable terms.

ROBERT WATKINS.

E. City, August 6, 1850.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WILLIAM G. COOK

Has just received Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobias & Co., Cooper, Johnson, Robinson, Savage, Ferguson and other makers; GOLD ANCHOR LEVERS; Gold and Enamelled Dials; Gold Duplex, Lepine and Verdical Watches; Silver Levers and Lepines; Silver and Gilt Watches; New England Clocks and Time Pieces; Ladies' and Gents' Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Seals and Keys; Lockets; Bracelet Clasps; Gold Ear Rings and Pins in sets; Topaz and other Stone Bracelets, and all Gold do. do.; Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet Head Mosaic, Cameo, Enamelled and Gold Breast Pins, do.; do. do. Finger Rings; Gold Pencil Cases; Gold Thimbles and Shields; Gold Studs; Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also silver tea and table Spoons, and Spoons made to order, together with a general assortment of FASHIONABLE JEWELRY; low price do.

SPECTACLES.

Gold, Silver, Steel, and German Silver Spectacles with Perifocal Glasses, a new and superior article. Also a large assortment of Perifocal Glasses, to suit all eyes, kept constantly on hand, also every description of Spectacle Glasses.

Elizabeth City, August 6, 1850.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and public generally, that having purchased the stock of Dr. Lewis Warrock, and taken the stand occupied by him, he is now prepared to fill all orders in his line which may be entrusted to him, with neatness, punctuality and despatch. Having spent many years of his life in a Drug Store, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may call upon him. His stock will be found now to comprise most of the articles usually met with in a well regulated Drug establishment, consisting of Paints, Oils, Drugs, Perfumery, &c. &c.

A share of the patronage of the community is respectfully solicited.

L. K. SAUNDERS.

E. City, Aug. 6, 1850

MACHINE NETTING,

Manufactured on the Celebrated Machine Invented and Patented by

JOHN McMULLEN, Baltimore.

THE undersigned will keep on hand and be prepared to furnish to order

SEINES, NETS, &c.,

of any length and depth. Warranted to be equal (if not superior) to the bost hand netting in the perfection of the knots, freedom from slip knots, and greater regularity of the meshes.

The knots are the well known FISHERMAN'S KNOT, with the particular advantage of not capsizing by a strain in the mesh, as in the hand netting.

From the facilities given in the manufacture of this Machine Netting, it can be sold lower than it could possibly be when knit by hand.

☞ A large quantity has been put in use and has given general satisfaction. Apply to

WM. E. HOOPER, Manufacturer,

No. 74 1-2 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.

Nov. 5—6m

EMPORIUM OF

ELEGANCE AND FASHION!

DRY GOODS, &c.

THE season has again arrived when the subscriber is enabled to show to the public a NEW, RICH and SELECT stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods!

The public generally and his old friends *particularly* are requested to read the following

PROGRAMME:

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Dress Silks of various patterns and styles
Satin Stripe DeLanes; Diamond do; Plaid do;
Parametta Cloth; Brocade Merinos
French Ginghams; blk and col'd Alpacas
Mourning DeLanes and Ginghams
Fancy Prints, Trimmings of all grades
Jackonets, Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Thread Edgings and Laces
Bobbin Edgings; L'd Hdk'fs; Lone Shawls
Square do, Cape Lace; Velvet Cuffs and Neck Ties; Kid Gloves; Wool do; Twist Silk Mitts
Silk, Cotton and Wool Hosiery; Ladies' Merino Vests; Wool Hoods; Opera do; Silk Belt Ribbons, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Blk French Cloths from $2 50 to $8 per yard
Brown, Claret and Invisable Green do
Black Beaver Cloth; Mouse col'd do; Mixed do,
Col'd Blankets for Over Coats
Doe Skin Cassimers; Fancy do
Zebra Cassimeres; Twedes; Rich Silk Vestings
Damask do; Cashmere do; Blk Silk Velvet
Silk and worsted Serges; Cloak Linings
Saxony Wrappers; Silk Scarfs and Cravats
Buttons of all kinds, &c., &c.

The subscriber flatters himself that he can show an assortment of Merchant Tailoring Goods far superior to any shown in this market for years past. He therefore with confidence recommends his goods in that line, to the careful consideration of all concerned.

In addition to the Goods above enumerated the subscriber has in store Brown and Bleached Cottons; N Homespuns; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens; Red and White Flannels;

NEGRO BLANKETS AND KERSEYS;

Canton Flannels; and many other articles peculiar to a well selected stock of Dry Goods.

The public are particularly requested to examine the subscriber's Goods before purchasing elsewhere. All he asks, is to give his stock (as regards qualities and prices) a fair examination, and he is willing to risk the consequences.

Oct. 8, 1850. JAS. W. HINTON.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

GATESVILLE, N. C.

The undersigned having recently repaired this Establishment, by the addition of 10 new and elegant SLEEPING ROOMS, and DINING SALOON, 35 feet in length by 18 in width, and also having added large accommodations to his Stables, by the building of 75 good and comfortable STALLS, SHEDS, &c., as also having secured that rare article, one of the best Hostlers, is now prepared to offer such inducements to the transient comer, as well as daily boarders that cannot or shall not be surpassed by any establishment of the kind. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best that the Market affords, and his Bar with as good liquors as can be bought in Norfolk or Baltimore.

☞ Grateful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, he hopes a continuance, promising every effort in his power to merit the same.

☞ The Fishermen can at all times during the February and May Courts, be furnished with private and comfortable Rooms to settle with their Hands, a matter heretofore attended with so much inconvenience. Board per day $1.25.

REFERS TO

C. MANLY, Governor of N. C.
Gen'l J. C. B. EBRINGHAUS, E. City, N. C.
R. R. HEATH, Esq, Edenton.
THOMAS S. GARY, Baltimore.
Hon. M. H. FERR, Raleigh.
HENRY L. EURE, Suffolk.

Aug 6 THOMAS G. VAUGHAN.

MURRAY & CLARK,

MILLWRIGHTS AND MACHINISTS,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WE are pleased to observe that a gradual increase of the spirit of domestic patronage is manifesting itself in our community. Among others we can boast of its beneficial effects, and would here tender thanks to our patrons, soliciting a continuance of their favors so long as we continue to merit them.

The people of North Carolina have not yet to learn, that to secure to themselves many conveniences at their own door, and to avoid the trouble and expenses to which they would otherwise be subjected, they have only to encourage with their patronage establishments at *home* similar to those *abroad*, which have until recently boasted all their trade. One of such establishments, thanks to a liberal encouragement, the subscribers have in successful operation, and are now prepared to manufacture the Pettigrew Corn Shellers, improved by Murray; that will shell from 500 to 700 barrels corn per day, or 12 hours.

They will repair all kinds of Thrashers and Powers—of which they have already on hand several, also wheat and corn Fans, of their own manufacture; shellers for cleaning and separating the Corn from the cob that will shell 50 barrels per day; to which they would call the attention of farmers and others, who may supply themselves *here* with as *good* an article, and on as *accommodating* terms as *elsewhere* unattended with the expense of going abroad, or bartering with the *risk* of getting an article to please them.

They are also fully prepared and able to build all kinds of Mills to order, and warrant them to operate well.

Orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly attended to.

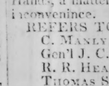
MURRAY & CLARK,
Millwrights.

Elizabeth City, August 13, 1850.

KING & TOY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

S. W. Corner of Main st. and Market sq., Norfolk, Va.,



Offer for sale, FOR CASH, or approved credit, a very large and well selected assortment of EAST INDIA and EUROPEAN

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals.

Patent Medicines; Fancy Aarticles; Perfumery
Brushes; Extracts; Trusses; Leeches
Snuff of all kinds
Pure White Lead
Paints, dry and in oil; Oils of all kinds
Window Glass, French and American
Teas; Cigars; Dye Stuffs
Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

Together with every article comprising the stock of a DRUGGIST or PHYSICIAN.

We respectfully solicit a call from Merchants and Druggists who may have been in the habit of procuring supplies from the Northern cities, as we are confident it will be to their interest to give us a trial. Our facilities are not surpassed by any similar establishment in the country, and we are determined to sell GOOD ARTICLES AT LOW PRICES, for the money. aug 20

HERTFORD ACADEMY.

JOHN KIMBERLY, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

BENJ. S. BRONSON, B. A.
Miss CAROLINE SMITH.
Miss MARTHA B. NEWELL.

PUPILS are received at any time during the term, and charged only from the time of their admission.

The Institution, in the number and character of the teachers engaged, and its educational facilities, now offers to pupils opportunities rarely to be met with of pursuing a thorough course of instruction.

All interested in the cause of Education are respectfully invited to visit the Institution.

Hertford, N. C., Nov. 5, 1850-8t

12,000 DOLLARS!

SPEAKING OF A GUN, REMINDS US OF A REPORT,

NOW CURRENTLY CIRCULATED, THAT

MESSRS. J. M. WHEDBEE & BRO.

ARE *bona fide* Dealers at Elizabeth City, N. Carolina, in

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

Well, it is a fact that the patronage with which they have met, in the business pursued by them for several years, has rendered them competent to *select*, and able to keep a *stock* which warrants them in the assertion that they but little flatter themselves, when they say that in Elizabeth City is kept by

JAMES M. WHEDBEE & BRO.

THE BOOT, SHOE, AND HAT STORE.

Having completed our new and elegant store on Road Street, two doors South of the Store of Mr. Barney Tisdale, and nearly opposite Mr. Jas. W. Hinton's Dry Goods Store, we are now prepared to supply our customers, and the public generally, with any article in our line of business, singly or by the pair, *dozen* or *box*, upon such terms and for such prices as an extensive stock, exclusively confined to one branch of business, must necessarily render of an extra inducement.

A part of our LARGE ASSORTMENT, just received and recently selected by our Mr. J. M. Whedbee, in the cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, is embraced in the following

CATALOGUE:

For Ladies, (first of course) to whom we would be all attention.
Wm. Mackintosh's Super Gaiter Boots
Blue, Green, Drab & Black do do
Morocco Welted Buskins and Ties.
Slippers of all kinds and prices—
The same in every respect, of smaller size, for Misses, to which we add Goat Morocco and Leather Boots—

FOR CHILDREN.

Morocco Boots and Polka Ditto
Calf and boarded of every variety and all prices—

FOR LADS, OR BOYS.

Calf Boots, Bootees and Shoes, Kip and Coarse of various qualities and prices.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fine French Calf Boots, (Phila. made)
" American Calf do. water proof, City made,
California Gold Diggers, Waxed Leather, do.
Belt Leather do. Cow hide do of all prices, from $1 25 to $4.

A LOT OF FINE FASHIONABLE HATS, Manufactured both in Philadelphia and N. York.

CAPS of various qualities and styles, and a small lot of Blue Navy, Slouch, and Wool Hats of varied kinds and prices.

BROGANS FOR FARMERS.

Army, Long Counter, Double Soled, Wax Leather, Slaughter Leather, Brogans in abundance of all qualities for both Men and boys.

We invite attention and solicit custom.

☞ Road St. 2 doors South of Mr. B. Tisdale's, and nearly opposite Mr. Jas. W. Hinton's.

JAS. M. WHEDBEE & BRO.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 15, 1850.

THE EMPORIUM OF

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

THE subscriber would return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage, and hopes by prompt and proper attention to merit a continuance of the same; his stock is larger and more complete at this time than it ever has been at any other period, and he can recommend any and every article he offers for sale to be of a superior quality, for they were selected by himself with special regard to their purity and freshness.

The public generally and his former patrons in particular, are requested to examine the following list, where they will find a few of the leading articles now on hand:

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

Best English Calomel, Blue Mass, do. pulv. Turkey Rhubarb, Root do, India Rhubarb, pulv. Jalap, Ipicac do, Root do, pulv. Cubebs, Flake Manna, Alx Senna, Cod Liver Oil, Castor do, Olive do, Croton do, Black Pepper do, Tar do, Lemon do, Burgamot do, Peppermint do; Sulph Quinine, Morphene do, Iodine, Hy'd potassa, Nit Silver, in christals, Luner Caustic, in sticks, Syrup Iodine of Iron, Tinct Iodine, Cit. Iron and Quinine, Iodine Mercury, do Sulphur, Turkey Opium, Ep. Salts, and extracts of all kinds and patent Medicines of every description.

PAINTS AND OILS.

150 gals. English boiled Linseed Oil
4,000 lbs. Lewis' pure Lead in Oil, in. 100—50—25 pound kegs—150 gals. Train do
4,000 pounds Lewis' Extra Lead in Oil
1,000 pounds pure Blk Lead, Yellow do, Red do
Lump black, Chrome Green, dry and in Oil
Do Yellow, dry and in Oil, Prussian Blue, do do do
Red Ochre, Vanit. Red, Vermillion do
Vandike Brown, Indian Red, Crocus Mortus
Varnishes of all kinds, Brushes, and Glass of all sizes, &c.

TO THE LADIES.

Choice Fancy Articles, Perfumery, &c.

Lubin's genuine Extract for the handk'f
Extract of Verbena, do Jenny Lind, do Jocky Club
Ex. Musk, do Tube Rose, West End, do Jasmind
Ex. Heliothrope, do Magnolia, do Vuvine
Ex. Bouquet de Washington, do Rozeda
Do Violet White, do Portugal, do Cedrat
Do Roses, do Fah'm.

FOR THE TOILET.

A lot of beautiful Toilet Bottles, bath Glass and China; French Cologne, in quart bottles, with ground Glass stoppers
Do do, in pints, a beautiful bottle for the Toilet
Do do, in ½ pints, do do ¼ pints
German Cologne, in quart and pint bottles
Roussell's celebrated Aromatic Vinegar, for removing Freckles and Blotches on the skin
Soaps of every variety. Toilet Powder
Mean Fun, or Chinese Skin Powder
Shand's Chalk Balls. Orris & Charcoal tooth paste
Cold Cream, for chapped hands and face
Shaving Cream, Olaphine, a new article for shaving, Shaving Brushes of all styles.

FOR THE HAIR.

Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator; Ox Marrow, in small and large pots; Bandoline; Jenny Lind Hair Gloss; Rose Oil; Bear Oil; Antique Oil; Cream of Lily; Promade de Jenny Lind, Hair Brushes from 12½ cents up to $2; Tooth do from 6¼ cents up to 50 cts; Fine, Coarse, Tuck, Shell and Buffalo Gombs; Pocket Combs, with Mirrors; do Siamese, Dressing Combs; Buffalo do with Mirrors; Raw Horn do.

Also, a lot of splendid Congress Pocket Knives and Scissors; Cork Screws, &c.

Letter and Cap Paper, Quills and Steel Pens; Bath and Note Paper; Envelopes, Letter and note.

Also, a lot of fine Pickles, Preserves, Sweet Meats, Jelleis, &c., besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. To be found at the Drug Store of JOHN E. DEFORD,

Nov. 26 Road Street, Elizabeth City.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

THIS Institution, under the management of Mrs. HENDRICKSON, will commence its fifth session of five months on the first Monday in October.

TERMS,

(Payable half in advance.)

Common English Branches	$10 00
Higer English Branches	15 00
Latin and French, (each,)	10 00
Drawing and Painting, (each,)	7 00
Music on the Piano,	25 00

Embroidery included in the above.

☞ Young Ladies can be accommodated with good Board by Maxcy Sanderlin, Esq., for $6 00 per month. Sept 10—3m

SUP. CARB SODA—50 lbs., for sale cheap for cash at the Drug and Apothecary store of

L. K SAUNDERS.

E. City, Nov. 5

ESTRANGED LOVE.

[REPUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

"Oh! I would rather never, never again see
those I have loved, and whose remembrance is
twined around my heart, than to meet the averted eye of changed affection. I would rather kneel
above the graves of those with whom I parted in
friendship, than read upon their once loving faces
the change which a cold world may have wrought
upon their hearts."

There is a sorrow worse than death, know ye
who weep the dead,
There are more bitter tears than thine, in this
life daily shed.
What think ye, if those eyes now glazed in death
should beam again,
And yet at tender glance of thine, from answ'ring
glance refrain?
Would not thy heart beat sadder still—its blood
grow strongly cold?
Would'st thou not yearn more bitterly for smiles
as erst of old?
A sore and grievous sight it is to see the loved
one dead;
But, oh! more sad—more grievous far to know
that love hath fled
While yet the heart beats on as fast, while yet the
pulses thrill,
And hands that will not clasp fellow's own, clasp
others fondly still.
Ah! this indeed is bitterness, tears are of no
avail;—
They soften not the memories that dit, like shadows pale,
Athwart the mind and through the heart till dreary seems all life,
And death, an angel kind who brings a refuge
safe from strife.
For in the boundless, holy Heaven, we of a surety
know
Tha love alone existeth pure, and will intenser
grow.
Then mourn ye not the happy dead; thine love
increaseth more.
And may ye never learn to know a sorrow full
as sore,
In eyes that coldly turn away, or look unkindly
strange,
In tones that breathe no more of love; alas! that
they should change!

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF THE

HON. WILLIAM B. SHEPARD,

Delivered in the Senate, November 27, on his Resolutions in regard to Slavery.

The subject of domestic Slavery as it exists among us, is forcing itself upon the public attention, and the consideration of it as it affects the permanent prosperity of the country can no longer be avoided. It is a subject of vast importance, and encompassed with intrinsic difficulties more troublesome to solve than any ever before presented for the consideration of man. Instead of being the foot-ball of party or a theme for the ravings of fanaticism, it appeals to the calm and sober consideration of every one who has any regard for the welfare or safety of either the white or the black race. It demands attention from the statesman as intimately affecting the prosperity and safety of the whole community, and from the moralist and philanthropist as it affects the morals and happiness of a large class of human beings.

The time has arrived when it is not only the duty of every thinking man to examine the subject in all its bearings, but late political events are hurrying to a solution of this the most embarrassing problem which has ever been presented to the consideration of a free people.

It is consummate folly for any Southern man to suppose he can avoid any of the embarrassments connected with this subject, should unwise or hasty legislation seriously affect the value of the property or the security of the owner.

The destruction of this property in our midst, will involve in one mass of ruin and insolvency both States and communities, both those who own slaves and those who own only lands, both those who live by their own labor and those who live by the labor of others.—These propositions are so apparent that I presume no man who has reflected in the most superficial manner upon the condition of the Southern States, as it is affected by slavery, can for a moment doubt their truth.

Believing myself these propositions to be self evident, I have been astonished at the supineness and indifference manifested by the mass of the people of North Carolina, during the agitation which has existed in Congress and other portions of the Union, upon this subject.

One would suppose that our people were, either the most apathetic or philosophic race on earth, that they equalled the Turk in fatalism, or else they supposed themselves exempted by some special visitation of Providence from those "ills which life is heir to." I know it is peculiarly difficult to operate on the public mind of a population entirely agricultural, living retired upon remote and isolated plantations. Such a population is naturally confiding; honest themselves, they do not suspect dishonesty in others; attending to their own business and not disposed to interfere with the business of their neighbors, they suppose all the world similarly occupied. They are not aware, and will not believe that large numbers of individuals at the North, of talent and education, live by exciting the popular mind and that Southern slavery has been seized upon by these disturbers of the peace and quiet of the country, as affording every facility for their nefarious purposes. Another great reason why the people of North Carolina have manifested so little interest in this subject of such vital importance to their happiness and welfare, has been the extraordinary conduct of the two leading party papers in Washington City, the Intelligencer and Union. These two papers which were never known before to agree upon any subject whatever, united in deceiving the Southern people as regards the scope, object and importance of the free soil and abolition movement at the North. What was their object, it is unnecessary now to enquire, nor would it be a difficult matter to ascertain, if we would only remember who it was that voted the numerous lucrative printing jobs which enrich so many men about the purlieus of the Capitol.

Such has been the success of these party papers combining to sing one tune, that hundreds in North Carolina honestly believe that the vast majority of the Northern people are determined to enforce the Constitutional provisions as regards slavery, that they have no disposition to deny to the Southern people their equal rights under the Constitution, and that the abolitionists are a mere fraction of the community contemptible for their numbers and need only to be let alone in order to sink into insignificance. All attempts at the South to resist the combinations of the abolitionists by similar combinations were denounced as treasonable, and whilst the influence and spirit of abolition were shaping and controlling every election at the North, from that of President down to the lowest State or Federal officer, Southern people were denounced as disloyal to the Union because they met together in convention to ascertain the dangers to which they were exposed and to consult about the most effectual mode to resist them.

This systematic deception was practiced not only upon the people of North Carolina, but the North were kept in profound ignorance of the opinions of the people of this State so far as their opinions could be gathered from the acts of their Legislature. At the session of our Legislature two years ago, a series of resolutions was passed, upon the subject of slavery, with singular unanimity: these resolutions were moderate in their character and spoke the sentiments of both the great parties which divided the State. Attached to these resolutions in their final passage through the Legislature was an extract from Washington's address, laudatory of the Union of the States: this extract alone was seized upon by a Washington journal and trumpeted throughout the North as the sole and exclusive opinion of North Carolina upon a subject more vital to her interest than any which could possibly occur.

I allude to these facts at this time, not from any importance they now have, but solely as a part of the secret history of a great event, and as illustrative of the truth exemplified in the history of nations, that the most important results are sometimes brought about by the most insignificant causes.

Humiliating as these facts are to every North Carolinian jealous of the character of his State, they are nevertheless true, and the people would profit from them if hereafter in all matters deeply affecting their own interests, they would seek the truth from more reliable sources, than newspapers in Washington City dependent for existence upon official patronage.

At the last session of our Legislature two years ago, more than twelve months before Congress passed what is called the compromise upon the subject of slavery, a series of resolutions passed upon the same subject, expressing what was thought to be nearly the unanimous opinion of the people of North Carolina. I will now read two of these resolutions for the reflection of the Senate. The fourth resolution is in these words:

Resolved, That the enactment of any law by Congress which shall abolish slavery *or the slave trade* in the District of Columbia, or shall directly or indirectly deprive he citizens of the States, of this right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the Territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same, while in said Territories will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

This resolution passed the Senate with but two dissenting voices, and the house with but 10.

The fifth resolution is in these words:

Resolved, That while we do not intend hereby to be understood as conceding that Congress has the power under the Constitution, to enact a law prohibiting slavery in any portion of the Territories of the United States, yet for the sake of preserving the peace and promoting the perpetuity of the Union, we are willing that the basis of the Missouri Compromise should be adopted in reference to the recently aquired territories of New Mexico and California by extending the line then agreed upon to the Pacific Ocean. This resolution passed the Senate with but two dissenting voices, the House with but six—nearly an unanimous vote of both political parties.

I would ask the Senate to remember that these resolutions were passed before the coming in of General Taylor's administration, before any action had been taken either with California or New Mexico to make their accomplisement impossible; they were I may say the unanimous opinion of the two parties in the State at that time, the wish of North Carolina, a State deeply interested in the question of slavery, a State which has been always conservative in her character, and which gave a large majority for the elevation of General Taylor to the Presidency.

These resolutions were laid before the Congress of the United States, but attracted no attention, and produced no results; and simply now serve as a record, that the Legislature of that day did all in its power for the safety and perpetuity of the Republic in an important crisis. In governments constituted like ours based upon public opinion, Legislative bodies can simply point the way: for all other purposes their acts are inefficient, unless sustained by the active co-operation of the people.

The cry of disunion raised in Washington City last winter and spring was an adroit movement calculated to alarm the public mind and divert it from a sober and attentive consideration of the action of the Federal Government. And, sir, the planners of this movement have succeeded marvelously; they have persuaded the people to believe, that the late compromise, passed in entire contempt and disregard of the resolutions of our Legislature, has saved the Union, and launched it forward in a long career of honor and prosperity.

I have never, Mr. Speaker, at any time believed that there was danger of a violent dismemberment of this confederacy. My reading of history teaches me that there is but one instance on record, of a people fighting for a great principle. I allude to the revolution of '76, an era when land jobbers, speculators in government contracts or in the public funds, had but little voice in the movements of the people. The age of virtuous sentiment is gone, and has been succeeded by one of cold pretence.

The Southern people now are too comfortable and prosperous, to resist the action of the Federal Government with any other weapon than resolutions, and mass meetings, which have ceased to attract any attention. When the action of the Federal Government begins to bear openly upon their prosperity, when it is visible to the dullest capacity, they may then rise in their might, but it will be like the rising of Sampson after he had been shorn of his strength in his hours of dalliance; they may pull down the temple of liberty, but they will not be able to preserve it, or strengthen it.

It has now become a matter of history that had North Carolina, together with the other Southern States, zealously co-operated in urging the principles laid down in these resolutions, the Missouri Compromise line would have been extended to the Pacific, and opened that vast region to slave emigration for all time to come. I contend moreover that this is the only way to settle this great question, without bringing incalculable evils upon the country, evils of untold magnitude which no legislation can remedy.

It is a little remarkable that throughout the long discussion on this subject, no Northern man of the most liberal principles seemed to think that the institution of slavery was a great industrial interest, which the Federal Government had no right to destroy directly or indirectly. The slave property of the South is worth upon a moderate estimate 1000 millions of dollars: it is the source of two-thirds the wealth of the whole Union, and yet the Federal government not only denies all obligation to protect it from its numerous enemies, but most grudgingly and reluctantly carried out in the fugitive slave bill an express clause of the Constitution. I do not believe there is a government on earth, no, not the autocrat of all the Russias, which would treat so large and important a portion of its subjects with such harsh and cruel injustice.

It is manifestly now the settled determination of the majority of Congress to permit no more slave territory to be added to the Union, to restrict slavery within its present boundaries. Such sentiments have been announced upon the floor of the Senate by the two leading minds of the country, Messrs. Clay and Webster, one a Southern, the other a Northern man. Upon this principle the late compromise was passed, and as such it has been acquiesced in, by the people of North Carolina. It becomes us now to examine our situation, and see what is to be our future condition under the operation of this law.

It is worse than idle for any man to distract his mind with discussion whether slavery is an evil or a blessing. We find it an institution existing amongst us, forming the substratum of our social system, which no legislation can remove and with which all tampering produces more evil than good. In my judgment Providence has permitted the barbarous African to be brought here for wise and beneficent purposes. Guided by the science and energy of the white man, the power of endurance of the negro race has been the sole and only means, of reducing vast regions of malarious country into cultivation, which would otherwise forever have remained a wilderness; and, sir, unless mistaken legislation interferes, when the mission of race is fulfilled here, the same inscrutable wisdom may carry it to other regions similarly situated, to subdue the earth and to replenish it.

Why then should the black race be confined within their present limits?—Why not throw as wide as possible the doors of emigration that they may gradually and without disturbing the industry of the country, seek climates better adapted to their habits, and constitutions, than North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland? This would have been the part of wisdom, but the abolitionists objected, and the General Government yielded to their objections. The American Government in its suicidal liberality invites to California, the inmates of the poor houses, and workshops of Europe, the semi-barbarous inhabitant of China, and the Sandwich Islands; in fact the escaped convict from Australia is a welcome visitor: there is a cordial welcome to all the world to dig gold upon the public land, except to the sober and patient laborer of the South; he alone is excluded.

There is one view of the slave question, to which I wish to call the attention of this Senate, and if possible, through them, of the people of North Carolina. I will suppose what few persons believe, that the North is satisfied with the late adjustment or compromise of the slave question, that having excluded the slave holder from all the benefits of California and New Mexico, and arrested the slave trade in the District of Columbia, she is contented with her triumph, and will cease all further aggression on the South. It is now a settled principle that slavery must be restricted within its present limits: the whole power of the Federal Government is hereafter to be brought to bear against any expansion of this institution.

Let us examine to what condition this principle will bring the South, and particularly North Carolina, the Union loving North Carolina. We are told by the first census taken in the United States after the adoption of the Constitution, viz. 1790, that there were then in the whole Union 697,897 slaves: by the census of 1840, this number had increased to 2,487,355, showing that the law of increase for the black population in fifty years was more than three times and a half; in the same proportion in 1890, before the close of the present century, which is now half gone, the slave population within the Union will amount to within a fraction of nine millions. Now, sir, I would ask those dear lovers of the Union who are rejoicing upon the passage of the compromise bill, if they believe this Union can exist with 9,000,000 of human beings, penned up in slavery in the very centre of the republic? And even supposing this vast population should continue to be quiet and orderly, it is well worth an enquiry, what in all human probability will be the pecuniary condition of the owners of these slaves? We know that the slave cultivation is an exhausting and impoverishing one to the soil. This must necessarily be more or less the case: the slave is an admirable pioneer to clean and ditch new lands, but now with few exceptions, unless upon the best cotton, rice, and sugar plantations, his labor is not remunerative. What, then, must it be, when the number is enormously increased, and that increase confined to worn and impoverished soil? The time is rapidly approaching, and the present generation will not pass away before the fact will be apparent, that slave property will have no transferable or commercial value; the owners of it will see before them hopeless and inextricable poverty; and their only safety will be in abandoning it to its fate.

This will be realized one of the anticipations of the abolitionists, in *willing* to slavery within its present boundaries. The slave will be practically free, his owner, for fear of starvation, will abandon him: but, sir, the end will not be yet. The North, by a combination of agrarianism and infidelity, may ruin the South, but in doing so, she will rear into terrible importance, in the very heart of the republic, millions of degraded and ignorant human beings, wild with unexpected and unvalued freedom, and prepared for any thing that revenge or ambition may propose.

In this appalling State of the Country, North Carolina will be the severest sufferer. By the census of 1840, she had within her border 245,817 slaves. By the law of increase already mentioned, this number will amount in 1890 to more than 860,000. This estimate is doubtless below what it will be, for the census tables show that between 1790 and 1820, before the great emigration took place from North Carolina to the South West, our slave population increased at the rate of nearly three fifths thirty years.

I have said that North Carolina would be more seriously injured by this *willing* policy of the Federal Government, than any of the Southern States, and this will be apparent if we would attentively consider our situation. North Carolina has but little territory peculiarly adapted to the profitable occupation of slave labor, much of her soil is already worn down by constant cultivation and needs the resuscitation of rest and economical and skillful husbandry, which can never take place when burdened by a superabundant population of slaves.

In 40 years from this time, unless the law of population is changed in our case, North Carolina will contain more than 860,000 slaves, nearly all of them agricultural laborers drawing a scanty support from a worn out and impoverished soil. The first effect of this great increase of slaves, will be a temporary rise in the value of land and a depresion in the value of labor, the poor non-slave-holder will be forced to emigrate, the owner of slaves will be compelled to purchase land to employ and feed his surplus labor until the State becomes one vast plantation, barely producing enough to sustain, in the cheapest and scantiest manner, her teeming black population.

If it were possible for nations to learn any thing from history or example, we have before our eyes, an exact prototype of our future condition in the present situation of Ireland. The selfish legislation of England, by fostering her own industry, and depressing that of Ireland, has filled Ireland with a superabundant population of ignorant and depraved agricultural laborers reduced to the lowest pittance upon which human life can be sustained. And whenever this pittance fails, riot, starvation, and misery, infest the land. The misery and wretchedness of Ireland, hang like a mill-stone upon the crest of England, who may yet find that though power may trample down truth and justice, it cannot infuse life into a palsied and withered limb. Amidst all her tyranny however, England permits the starving Irish to fly to happy and abundant America. The American Government on the contrary, draws a cordon around the slave and his owner, and tells him within those bounds he must remain, live, starve and die.

Had the justice and fairness of the resolutions offered by the Legislature of North Carolina been met by a corresponding feeling in Congress the Missouri line would have been extended to the Pacific Ocean, and a large field opened for the emigration of our black population. Thousands of negro laborers who are now earning but a scanty remuneration to their owners, would have been transferred to California, and North Ca-

rolina might have seen a prospect, at some period not very remote, of relieving herself partially of this population, without disturbing the rights of property, and at the same time being enriched by the transfer. For sir, I take it for granted, that no opinion is more erroneous than that the climate and mining business of California, is not adapted to slave labor; it is, of all labor, the one best adapted to that country and business, and perhaps it is the only species of labor which will develop the great riches of California. The history of the coal mining in England proves moreover that the white laborer so employed is reduced to a more abject state of misery and suffering, than is known to any portion of the Southern Country.

Should the policy indicated in the late adjustment be adhered to by the Government, the first stone of the wall which is to separate the States of this Union will have been laid, and disunion will not be into kindred and rival republics, but into a white and black empire.

So fully am I convinced, Mr. Speaker, that such is to be the issue of this policy, that I am almost induced to be superstitious and to believe from the array of great and learned men by whom this adjustment was brought about, that some special interposition of providence is to interfere and save my country from the melancholy fate which awaits her.—When however I refer to our census tables and see that in all human probability in the short space of 40 years, but a moment in the life of a nation, North Carolina will contain nearly one million of negroes chained down by the inexorable decree of the Federal Government to her poor and exhausted soil, I am reminded by the fate of Ireland, that tyranny is peculiar to no clime, and to no form of Government.

Gloomy as this picture is, its horrors may yet be deepened, and the catastrophe hastened, should the States South of us which have protested most loudly against the policy of the General Government openly resist it, and convince the world that their clamour was not merely

——"a tale told by an idiot,
Full of sound and fury
Signifying nothing.

From all these reasons, believing this Legislature would be grossly deficient in duty to the people of the State, grossly deficient in duty to the Union, if she remained calm and supine in the present condition of the country, I offer the resolutions on your table.

Let us pass them, and we may arrest the madness and folly of the North and pursuade our Southern brethren to remain longer with us and try the virtue of dignified and strenuous remonstrance.—Let us convince the North that the word Union has not such a magic influence over us that it has "steeped our senses in forgetfulness" and made us neglect what we owe to our State, ourselves and our posterity.

The first resolution states a historical fact in relation to the formation of our Government which I presume no gentleman here will deny.

The second resolution asserts the only practicable remedy which is left us when all other modes of redress have failed, and I hope when this resolution is attentively considered, it will be found equally as unobjectionable as the first. We have among us, Mr. Speaker, many exceedingly conscientious men who profess great desire to see justice done to the South, but who when anything practical is offered them, immediately become alarmed and cry out, "nullification, give us none of your South Carolina doctrines." Now, Sir, I assure these gentlemen that this resolution has not a particle of what they call South Carolina doctrine; but is the very reverse of it. If I have been able to understand what South Carolina unfortunately contended for twenty years ago, it was this; she asserted that whilst a member of the Union, she had a constitutional right in her sovereign capacity to nullify an act of Congress, or in other words to decide for herself whether such act should be operative upon any of her citizens. This would be reducing our Government to the old Confederacy and has very properly been pronounced by the whole country an absurdity. I regretted this movement of South Carolina at the time, and told some of the actors in it, that they would do more injury by it, to the cause of the rights of the States, than all the arguments of the Federal party since the adoption of the constitution. And such has been the case, it has not only deprived South Carolina of that weight her counsels are fairly entitled to, from the ability of her statesmen, but many persons are running into the other extreme, and denying to the States all authority whatever; in fact making them nothing more than mere corporations to be dissolved, or rearranged, at any time to suit the pleasure of the General Government. It is the part of wisdom in us of the South, to let by-gones be by-gones, let us examine what are our rights as separate communities and manfully assert them.

To satisfy these timid gentlemen that this second resolution contains nothing of the odious South Carolina doctrine I will read what Daniel Webster said in his celebrated reply to Mr. Hayne in 1830, and I hope that will satisfy them, as they cannot suspect Mr. Webster of any leaning towards nullification.

Mr. Webster, in commenting on the Virginia resolution, of 1798, behind which Mr. Hayne endeavored to shelter himself, used the following words: "That resolution declares *that in case of the dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the general government, the States may interpose to arrest the progress of the evil.* But how interpose, and what does this declaration purport? Does it mean no more than that there may be extreme cases, in which the people, in any mode of assembling, may resist usurpation and relieve themselves from a tyrannical Government? No one will deny this. Such resistance is not only acknowledged to be just, in America, but in England also. Blackstone admits as much in the theory, and practice too, of the English constitution. We, sir, who oppose the Carolina doctrines, do not deny, that the people may, if they choose, throw off any Government when it becomes oppressive and intolerable and erect a better in its stead. We all know that civil institutions are established for the public benefit, and that when they cease to answer the ends of their existence they may be changed." Now, sir, I might stop here and close discussion on this resolution, with the werds of Mr. Webster just read, for, the resolution means nothing more, and certainly no gentleman will contend that there are securities for the public liberty, both in the theory and practice of the British constitution, which the people of North Carolina have surrendered. If they have, they made an unfortunate exchange from a foreign king to a government controlled by abolition fanatics. I will, however, trouble the Senate a little further on this second resolution, in vindication of the intention and meaning of those who formed and adopted the constitution of the United States.

The tenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States says "the powers not delegated to the U. States, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." Why reserve these powers if it it was not intended or expected the people or States should protect themselves from aggression? If they have no right to protect themselves effectively, the article means nothing, and it was folly and surplusage to insert it in the constitution. I have, however, too much respect for the wisdom of those who framed that instrument to entertain any such suspicion. They thought, no doubt, with Charles Fox, who once said the right to dethrone a British sovereign for the benefit of the people, certainly existed, but should be talked about as little as possible. We know, moreover, Mr. Speaker, that many of the States, particularly Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts, in adopting the constitution of the United States, expressed in their acts of ratification the same sentiment.

Massachusetts, in her act of ratification, used these explicit words: "That it be explicitly declared that all powers not expressly delegated by the aforesaid constitution are reserved to the several States, *to be by them exercised.*"

That there may be no doubt of this second resolution expressing the true theory of our form of government, I will introduce another authority. It will be recollected by the Senate that in 1830 there arose in the Senate of the United States a debate on nullification, called by way of pre-eminence the great debate, when the whole of this subject was thoroughly investigated. Among the numerous able speeches delivered on that occasion was one by Edward Livingston which was pronounced by the Washington public pre-eminently able as a constitutional argument. I recollect hearing Mr. John Q. Adams whom no one will suspect of an undue leaning towards State rights, remark, that Mr. Livingston had stated the true theory of the Government. Mr. Livingston was afterwards Gen. Jackson's Secretary of State and is supposed to have been the principal composer of the celebrated proclamation of Gen. Jackson which gave the finishing blow to nullification. Mr. Livingston said: "This Government is partly popular acting directly on the citizens of the several States; partly federative depending for its existence and action on the existence and action of the several States. That among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the States *is that of watching over the operations of the General Government and protecting its citizens against their unconstitutional abuse;* and this can be *legally* done.—First, in the case of an act in the opinion of the State palpably unconstitutional, but affirmed in the Supreme Court in the legal exercise of its functions;

"By remonstrating against it to Congress;

"By an address to the people in their elective functions, to change or instruct their representatives;

"By a similar address to the other States, &c;

"By proposing amendments to the constitution, &c.

"And finally, if the act be intolerably oppressive, and they find the General Government persevere in enforcing it, by resort to the natural right which every people have to resist extreme oppression. *Secondly, if the act be one of those few which in its operation cannot be submitted to the supreme court, and be one that will, in the opinion of the State, justify the risk of a withdrawal from the Union, that this last extreme remedy may at once be resorted to.*

"That the theory of the Federal Government being the result of the general will of the people of the United States in their aggregate capacity, and founded in no degree on compact between the States, would tend to the most disastrous practical results, and that it would place three-fourths of the States at the mercy of one fourth, and lead inevitably to a consolidated Government, and finaly to monarchy if the doctrine were generally admitted; and if partially so, and opposed, to civil dissensions."

Here, sir, we see laid down in a few comprehensive words the true theory, of our form of Government; the States have reserved to themselves the right and the duty to protect their citizens against all unconstitutional or oppressive acts of the General Government, a right never to be resorted to, except in cases of extreme oppression, and one which it is probable would never called into existence if it were openly avowed, and distinctly understood, as a right that never could and never would be surrendered.

Let us examine for a moment the consequence of a denial of this right. Our Senator, Mr. Badger, says in his speech against the right of secession delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 2nd 1850, "Therefore I should hold *myself* at liberty, yea bound by every consideration of duty to *myself* and country, by that integrity which binds me to maintain and fulfil the oath I have taken *to consider for myself* under any supposed circumstances, whether a case existed of unmitigated oppression or of dangerous and obstinate usurpation, which constitutes a known and understood exception from the duty of submission to a Government and justifies the oppressed in falling back upon the natural rights of resistance and self preservation."—Now, sir, the proposition as stated and argued by our Senator not only denies to the people of North Carolina in their organized Society as a State, to protect themselves, but in fact dissolves that Society, reduces it to a state of nature where every individual, like the roving savage, depends upon his own right arm for protection. This is the very result foretold by Mr. Livingston, when he says that a denial that our Government is the result of compact, "leads inevitably to a consolidated Government, and finally to monarchy; if the doctrine were generally admitted, and if partially so, and opposed, to civil dissensions." Moreover what possible chance could an isolated citizen have to protect himself or his property, against an oppressive act of the General Government, even with the aid of State organization, the contest would be a very unequal one, and requiring all of patriotism, and devotion, that dwells in the breast of man.

In commenting on this speech, Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to state distinctly that I do so with perfect respect for the Hon. Senator, although I differ entirely with him in reading the constitution; still, sir, I prefer being represented by an avowed consolidationist, rather than by one of your States-right-men, afraid to express his real opinions. I can hope for something from the generosity and candor of the one, I can expect nothing from the timidity of the other, for in private, as in public affairs, there is no counsellor so dangerous as fear.

The Honorable Senator further says in his speech: "I acknowledge no more a power of disposing of the obligations I have undertaken to discharge to that Country and that Government (meaning the General Government and the United States,) and which I hope I shall endeavor to fulfil. I acknowledge I say no more authority. in the State of North Carolina to dispose of that obligation, than in the State of Virginia, or the State of New Hampshire to do it." This opinion involves the whole question, if the majority of the people of North Carolina have no rightful authority through their Legislature or otherwise, to command the obedience of all her citizens, the Honorable Senator is right, and this second resolution ought to be rejected. In my humble judgment, Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Senator has fallen into an error from a misapprehension of the doctrine of allegiance, and the extent of his duties to the General Government. He owes no other allegiance to the United States than that portion of the general allegiance due his native State, which she has transferred to a foreign Government; and, sir, to see and understand the extent of the transfer, the deed of assignment, viz, the constitution of the United States, is the only evidence. If the contract is violated, or destroyed, the parties relapse back to their original position, and inherit rights. North Carolina adopted the constitution of the United States in her aggregate capacity of one community, and whatever rights she reserved in that instrument, she reserved in the same aggregate capacity, nor did she by so doing, relinquish any further her authority over her citizens. Primary allegiance is due from all her citizens to her alone; that secondary allegiance which she has transferred is due the United States.

This view of the doctrine of allegiance is fully sustained by Mr. Madison in his argument in the case of Ramsay *vs.* Smith in the House of Representatives in 1789, a contested election. Mr. Madison then said, "it was an established maxim, that birth was a criterion of allegiance. *There was a distinction between that primary allegiance we owe that particular society of which we are members, and the secondary allegiance we owe to the sovereign established by that society.* What was the situation of the people of America when the dissolution of their allegiance took place by the declaration of their independence? I conceive that every person who owed this primary allegiance to the particular community in which he was born, retained his right of birth, as a member of a new community; that he was consequently absolved from the secondary allegiance he owed to the British Sovereign. If he were not a minor, he became bound by his own act as a member of the society who separated with him from a submission to a foreign Country. When that society separated from Great Britain he was bound by that act, and his allegiance transferred to that society, or to the sovereign which that society should set up; because it was through his membership of that society of South Carolina that he owed allegiance to Great Britain."

Mr. Speaker, should the Senate reject this second resolution, it will be virtually admitting that the State of North Carolina, as an organized political community, has no right to command the allegiance of the citizens of the State, and consequently cannot protect their property against any aggression of the Federal Government. If such are the opinions of a majority of the people of the State, it is proper that it should be known, that such of her citizens as desire a better protection for their property may seek other communities which may not have such humble notions of their duties and responsibilities. This extreme remedy in my judgment need never be resorted to. If the North were satisfied we were in earnest, and meant what this resolution says, she would not hazard the vast benefits she derives from the Union, for all the negroes in Africa. This Union may last a few years longer, but unless the rights and equality of the States are preserved in all their integrity, its termination is not very remote. The people of the South will never consent that an all powerful and consolidated Government shall shape their destiny for all time to come.

The fifth resolution speaks of the character and necessities of slave property. In addition, Mr. Speaker, to what I have already said on this subject, I would remark that expansion or emigration is a necessary want of slavery: without it, the institution cannot exist, but must come to an end, not very remote, entailing in its destruction the unavoidable ruin of the white population. You are now launching forward in the career of internal improvement, you are about issuing State bonds to the amount of $2,000,000 payable in thirty years. I do not aspire to the character of a prophet, but if the history of the past is any evidence of the future, I will venture a prediction which some of the younger members of this Senate may live to see verified: About the time these bonds become due, the poorest people in North Carolina, will be her largest slave holders,—if this *walling-in* policy of the Federal Government is carried out in all its vigour. More than half your revenue is derived from slave labor; and whilst you are increasing the burdens on that labor, you are consenting to a policy which will ultimately render its value less.

There are some other matters, Mr. Speaker, which I would like to touch on, but I will conclude, by urging the Senate to pass these or similar resolutions, and you may convince Congress and your representatives that you "know your rights and knowing dare maintain them;" that you claim and will have from your citizens a greater allegiance than they owe Virginia, or N. Hampshire, and that the cause of Boston governed by adolitionists, is not the cause of the Union. Such sentiments may cause a puff from Boston Journals, but will never procure justice to the people of North Carolina.

In our confederacy, the words of the poet are emphatically the words of wisdom; to "thine own-self be true; thou can't not then be false to any one." Let North Carolina be true to her own interests, and she cannot then be false to the Union.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

☞ Mr. D. J. Hill, *Argus Office, Norfolk, Va., is authorized to receive subscriptions, &c., for the Pioneer and receipt for the same. He will also forward any favors from our Norfolk friends intended for publication in this paper.*

☞ William Thompson, *S. E. corner of Baltimore and South sts., is authorized to receive advertisements for the Democratic Pioneer in the city of Baltimore, and receipt for the payment of the same.*

☞ Volney B. Palmer *is authorized to receive advertisements for the Democratic Pioneer in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for the payment of the same.*

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1850.

MR. SHEPARD'S SPEECH.

We lay this masterly effort before our readers this morning, and bespeak for it an attentive perusal. It breathes a firm and patriotic spirit, and we doubt not will meet with a cordial response in the bosoms of an overwhelming majority of his constituents. It is an able and luminous exposition of the subject of which it treats.

To Correspondents.—"Civis," in reply to "A Merchant," was handed in too late for insertion in this week's paper.

"Ion" is forced to share a similar fate, but we shall endeavor to bring up arrearages in our next.

Congress.—Nothing of special moment has occurred in this body during the past week, if we except the violent assault made by the abolitionist, Giddings of Ohio, on the fugitive-slave law, which he declares "the freemen of the North will resist to the death"—"not all the military power of the Government could execute the fugitive-slave law," &c.

Legislature.—The proceedings of this body are almost devoid of general interest. Col. Joiner has introduced a series of resolutions, urging the importance of opening Nag's Head; Mr. Shepard a memorial praying the incorporation of the "Home Guards" of this town; and the subject of holding a Convention to amend the Constitution is exciting considerable attention. Mr. Pool, our delegate, we perceive, has appeared and taken his seat.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The Legislature of Vermont has unanimously, with the exception of a single vote, passed a law virtually nullifying and abrogating the fugitive-slave law.—Heretofore, some Southern men have opposed all action on the part of the South, because the excitement prevailing at the North was gotten up by only a few reckless fanatics; but now a sovereign State, acting in her legislative capacity, has, with unparalleled unanimity, openly set the law at defiance. Still, we presume this will make but little difference with such Southern men—it is only *one* State that has done it, and even if every other non-slaveholding State should follow the example, why that would only be *half* the Union, and it would be "premature" to interpose!—Well, every man to his liking—but that's not *our* way of thinking.

☞ Mr. Webster, acting under the direction of the President, it is said has addressed a letter to Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina, in reference to the present course of that State. He "concedes to the Governor all the rights belonging to him as chief magistrate of a free and independent State, but reminds him of the duties which the constitution imposes on the President, and which Mr. Fillmore would feel bound to fulfil." Mr. Webster addresses an admonitory letter to *South Carolina*;—let us see if he will do the same with Vermont.

Ocean Steamers.—The Norfolk Argus, of Friday, says: "We are gratified to learn that there is every probability an appropriation will be made at the present session of Congress for the purpose of establishing a semi-monthly line of steamers between Norfolk and Europe, and also to Chagres to connect with a line of steamers on the Pacific to San Francisco. A company at Philadelphia has made proposals to construct ten ships, (convertible at the pleasure of the government into war steamers,) four to be run on the Atlantic, and six on the Pacific, which, it is said, has met with favorable acceptance at Washington. Mr. Staunton, chairman of the Committee of Naval Affairs, has prepared a report recommending the project, which will be presented to the House in a few days. We learn that it is an interesting and able document, and we shall avail ourself of the earliest opportunity, on its appearance, to lay it before our readers."

THE MEETING AT THE COURT-HOUSE.

The official proceedings of this meeting will be found elsewhere. From them it will be seen that the resolutions reported by the Committee were strenuously resisted by two of the speakers—John Pool, Esq., and Dr. R. K. Speed—the former of whom belabored the people of this neighborhood most unsparingly with such choice epithets as "contemptible," "insignificant," &c.; he alleged that the direct tendency of the resolutions was to a dissolution of the Union; warned the people against increasing the excitement; said that because the North had committed wrongs and outrages, it was no reason why we should do so; denounced the law of retaliation, and said he would not make a fool of himself by advocating any such measures as those proposed in the Committee's report.

Wm. F. Martin, Esq., then arose, and in a speech replete with eloquence, patriotism and sound sense, sustained the report of the Committee, and scattered to the winds the idle cry of disunion. He challenged any man to point out a single disunion sentiment in it; briefly but rapidly recounted the insults and outrages of the North upon the rights and honor of the South, and urged the adoption of a system of commercial retaliation, as best calculated to protect the South, restore the North to a sense of propriety and justice and thus preserve the Union.

Dr. Speed then took the floor, and declared his opposition to the report of the Committee, which he (following in the wake of Mr. Pool) charged as tending to disunion; and with vehemence uttered the startling sentiment, "I love my country!"—a sentiment which he might have borrowed from the very report which he so violently assailed, whose authors are doubtless as devoted to their country as himself. The Doctor expressed his opposition to the proposed measure from beginning to end, and was dead against taking any action in the premises.

Mr. Martin again took the stand, and boldly and manfully sustained the cause of the South, and charged back upon his assailants with a steady and destructive fire.

An incident occurred during the speech of Mr. Martin, which somewhat surprised us. While that gentleman was pointing out the injustice of the North, he referred to the fact that two years ago the Legislature of North Carolina adopted a resolution solemnly protesting against the passage of a law by Con-Congress abolishing the *slave trade* in the District of Columbia, and that said resolution had been treated with the utmost contempt, Dr. Speed interrupted him and positively denied that any such resolution had been passed by our Legislature, and his colleague in debate, John Pool, Esq., emphatically reiterated the declaration. Now we are perfectly satisfied that these gentlemen had not the remotest intention of misrepresenting the fact; but another illustration was afforded, we think, to show that man *may* err, no matter how confident he may be that he is in the right, and no matter now much he may be disposed to believe in his own infallibility. "To err is mortal." We have said that these gentlemen positively denied the passage of such a resolution by our Legislature. We respectfully call their attention to the following resolution as the best commentary:

Resolved, That the enactment of any law by Congress which shall abolish slavery *or the slave trade* in the District of Columbia, or shall directly or indirectly deprive the citizens of the States, of this right of emigrating with their slave property into any of the Territories of the United States, and of exercising ownership over the same, while in said Territories will be an act not only of gross injustice and wrong, but the exercise of power contrary to the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution, and never contemplated by the framers thereof.

This resolution passed the Senate with but two dissenting voices, and the house with but 10.

These same gentlemen levelled their united batteries against the resolution approving the course of Senator Shepard on the slavery question, which they strongly censured and disapproved of.

In regard to the charge of disunion alleged against the Report of the Committee, it will require

"——optics sharp, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen."

And if any gentleman succeeds in finding this "needle in the hay-stack," we propose to send him to the World's Exhibition, as the greatest living curiosity in America or Pasquotank!

Although we have no doubt that, had the vote been taken at an early stage of the proceedings before the meeting was thinned by the withdrawal of gentlemen from the country and others, the resolutions would have passed; yet candor compels us to say, with deep mortification, that, at the hour of adjournment, there was a majority of one or two against them. We are, therefore, gratified that the meeting concluded to take no final action on the subject at the time, but adjourned to meet again on Saturday, the 4th January, 1851, at 11 o'clk, A. M., when we hope the people will be out in their strength, and give full expression to their feelings and sentiments. All we desire is that the people—the real sovereigns—may be heard, and we will bow in submission to their will.—We have confidence in the patriotism of the people, and have no fear of trusting the matter in their hands.

THE FAIR.

During the last week, the "Pioneer" office was the scene of great animation and gaiety—the ladies of the Episcopal Church having handsomely decorated the establishment for the purpose of holding their Fair. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings brilliant assemblages were in attendance, and never was a printing office more highly honored by the presence of the "fairer portion of creation," than the gallant "Pioneer." And then the editor, why they literally surfeited him with "good things" and overwhelmed him with their kindness and flattering attentions—until at length

"The latent Damon drew
Such mad'ning draughts of beauty to the soul
As for a while o'erwhelmed his raptured thoughts."

By way of "killing him outright with kindness," they gave the *coup de grace* in the "Old North State" of Saturday, in the shape of a formal acknowledgment of their indebtedness to him for the use of his office. To all which he bows profoundly, and hopes he may be able to "wear his honors meekly." We are happy to state that the Fair was attended with entire success, and the ladies realized a sum equaling if not exceeding their most sanguine expectations.

If our paper should be deficient in interest this week, our readers will, we trust, indulge us, for under the circumstances, we could no more read or write than fly. Only think of an editor reading a proof-sheet with two ladies, "gentle as Diana's doves," peeping over his shoulders, and warbling sweet words about the wonders of the "art preservative of arts!" Dear reader, this was our delectable position—to say nothing of the number of the rougher sex, about whom, of course, we didn't care a fig.—But in our next, "Richard will be himself again."

Christmas Festival.—We are requested by the young ladies of the Hertford Academy (the "Pioneer" has become the *organ* of the ladies,) to state that they intend giving a splendid entertainment, on Tuesday evening, 24th instant, to which the friends and patrons of the school, and others interested in the couse of education, are respectfully invited. The programme is eminently attractive—which hereafter.

☞ "A Merchant" desires to know of the editor of the Pioneer "*himself*," whether or not we were "acting with an eye singly fixed upon the interests of Norfolk Merchants, when we penned the article in dispute," (in relation to adopting a system of commercial non-intercourse with the North.) Besides such expressions as "Norfolk and other Southern cities," &c., which he will find in "the article in dispute," we refer him to the following extract from our first article on the subject:

"Why may not OUR merchants import their own goods as well as the Northern? Let the people but give THEM assurances of support and co-operation, and THEY will not hesitate to procure such supplies from abroad as may be needed; and (but) if this is *impracticable*, let the policy of non-intercourse be adopted by this section of North Carolina, and we entertain not the shadow of a doubt that *Norfolk* would at once become an extensive importing city, and our merchants *could* purchase there instead of going farther North."

☞ The Legislature of Mississippi have passed a law calling a Convention of the people through their Representatives, to take into consideration what steps that state ought to pursue in the present emergency.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS OF THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

At the late session of the Virginia and N. Carolina Conference, held at Richmond, the following appointments were made for this Distrlct, (in which Norfolk is included):

J. D. Coulling, P. E.
Norfolk—Cumberland St.—R. Michaels.
Bute street—F. S. Mitchell.
Granby street—J. E. Edwards.
Portsmouth—J. Manning.
Gosport—Jos. J. Edwards.
Eastville—H. H. Gray.
Gates—J. M. Saunders.
Edenton—To be supplied.
Hertford—W. Reed, W. W. Kennedy, sup.
Pasquotank—W. M. Ward.
Elizabeth City—J. A. Doll.
Camden—H. Billups.
Princess Anne—G. N. Winfree.
Currituck Mission—to be supplied.
Durant's Neck and Pasquotank Mission—A. Carner.

☞ The next session of the Conference will be held in Alexandria, Va.

The young should be spared from sorrow as much as possible. Never dim the sunshine of hope and joy, so as to leave them without even the memory of its glory.

A Beautifully Expressed Thought.—It is difficult to conceive anything more beautiful than the reply given by one in affliction, when he was asked how he bore it so well? "It lightens the stroke," said he, "to draw near to Him who handles the rod."

A really high-bred man can never divest himself of a courteousness of manner when conversing with a woman.

The golden wand of wealth should be gilded by the hand of elegance.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Elizabeth City and Pasquotank county, without distinction of party, held at the Court-house on Saturday afternoon, 14th inst., "for the purpose of considering the many and continued aggressions of the North upon the rights and honor of the South, and of giving expression to their feelings in relation to the policy the South ought to pursue in this emergency,"—on motion of Dr. G. J. Musgrave, Gen. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, was called to the Chair, and on motion of L. D. Starke, Esq., Mark S. Sawyer, was elected Secretary.

On motion of L. D. Starke, Esq., a committee of five was appointed to prepare and report business for the action of the meeting, whereupon the chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee: L. D. Starke, Dr. G. J. Musgrave, Wm. Charles, Thomas Knox, and John Pool, who after retiring for a short time, returned ond submitted the following report, (John Pool, Esq. dissenting.)

Whereas, for a series of years, a fanatical agitation has been systematically kept up by the Northern people, upon the subject of slavery, alike ruinous to the South and threatening to the Union; and whereas, at the last session of Congress, a series of measures was adopted for the purpose of allaying excitement, restoring harmony, and averting the dangers to which the Union itself was exposed; and whereas, the people of the South, in a spirit of conciliation and devotion to the Union, conceded everything to the North, and received only in return a law guaranteeing the recovery of their slaves who might escape into non-slaveholding States, commonly called the fugitive-slave-law, which was but the re-enactment of a pre-existing constitutional provision; and whereas, said law has been virtually annulled and rendered inoperative by the fanatical abolitionists of the non-slaveholding States, who, in disregard of the hallowed associations of a common ancestry, and in contempt of the law and the guarantied rights of the South, still persist in waging an unholy crusade against our institutions—insulting—threatening, and imprisoning our citizens who may seek to recover their property according to law and under the provisions of the Constitution; and whereas, the Legislature of Vermont has, unanimously, with the exception of a single vote, substantially abrogated and set at defiance the fugitive slave law; and, whereas, a crisis has arrived in our history, which requires prompt and decisive action on the part of the South against the outrages and aggressions of the North, which seem to "grow by what they feed on": Therefore, in consideration of these things, be it

1. *Resolved*, That we regard with the profoundest veneration and deepest affection the Union established by our forefathers, and would seek, by all the means within our power, its preservation and perpetuity.

2. *Resolved*, That the repeal or modification of the fugitive-slave law by Congress will be regarded by us, and we believe by the South generally, as a sufficient cause for, and will inevitably result in a dissolution of this Union.

3. *Resolved*, That as the abolitionists of the non-slaveholding States have been faithless to the solemn obligations of the national compact—have asserted the supremacy of a "higher law" than the Constitution of our Country, and are ceaseless in their attacks upon Southern Institutions and Southern honor, it is the right, it is the bounden duty of the aggrieved party to adopt such measures as are best calculated to protect themselves and restore their aggressors to a sense of propriety and justice.

4. *Resolved*, That we regard the measure of *commercial retaliation* as entirely constitutional and proper; and that the Legislature of North Carolina should adopt this policy, and pass a law imposing a tax upon all Northern manufactured or imported goods sold in this State; whereby the double purpose will be accomplished of convincing the North that we are aroused to a full sense of the grievous wrongs we have endured, and of our determination to resist them henceforth, and also give an impulse to Southern enterprise which would not fail to be attended with the happiest results.

5. *Resolved*, That the citizens throughout the State, and especially the Merchants and Farmers be urged to co-operate with us in our efforts to throw off our dependence on the North, by giving preference to Southern bottoms in all cases of shipping, by encouraging the direct importation of foreign goods into Southern ports, and by giving their aid and support to Southern industry and manufactures.

6. *Resolved*, That the firm, manly and patriotic stand assumed by the Senator from this District, the Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, on the slavery question, deserves and receives our most cordial and enthusiastic approbation.

7. *Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to our Senator and Representative in the Legislature, with the request that they urge the necessity of levying a discriminating tax on Northern goods before their respective bodies.

Mr. Starke sustained the report in a brief address. A spirited discussion then ensued between Messrs. Pool and Speed in opposition to, and W. F. Martin, Esq. in favor of the report.

The hour growing late ond the attendance thin, after various propositions, (to lay on the table, &c.,) the meeting finally agreed to have the proceedings published, and adjourn to Saturday, 4th January, 1851, in order that there might be a more general turnout of the people.

J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Ch'n.
Mark S. Sawyer, *Sec'y.*

At a Printer's Festival, held in Nashville, the "type stick" was toasted, and described as "the charmed casket by which the Printer holds the destinies of empires and states and commmunities, as in the hollow of his hand."

"DARE TO STAND ALONE."

BY FRANCES D. GAGE.

Be firm, be bold, be strong, be true,
"And dare to stand alone;"
Strive for the right. whate'er ye do,
Though helpers there be none.

Nay, bend not to the swelling surge,
Of popular sneer and wrong;
'Twill bear thee on to ruin's verge,
With current wild and strong.

Stand for the right, tho' falsehood rail,
And proud lips coldly sneer;
A *poisoned arrow* cannot wound
A conscience pure and clear.

Stand for the right, and with clean hands
Exalt the truth on high;
Thou'lt find warm, sympathizing hearts
Among the passers-by.

Men who have seen and thought and felt,
Yet could not boldly dare
The battle's brunt, but, by thy side,
Will every danger share.

Stand for the right—proclaim it loud—
Thou'lt find an answering tone
In honest hearts, and thou no more
Be doomed "to stand alone."

WISCONSIN ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.— The friends of the Fugitive slave Law have claimed Hon. Benj. C. Earlman M. C. elect from Wisconsin, as one of their sort, but he dispels their delusion in a letter of which the following is an extract:

"I am opposed to the Fugitive slave Law passed at the last session of Congress, and shall, if elected, advocate and vote for its repeal."

The other two members elect, Messrs. Doty and Durkee, are well known to favor the repeal of the law.—*New York Tribune.*

"Please take a half of this poor apple?"
said a pretty damsel ts a witty swain the other evening.
"No, I thank you! I would prefer a *better half.*"
Eliza blushed, and referred him to "papa."

MARRIED,

At the Merchant's Hotel in Gatesville, N. C., on Thursday evening, the 5th instant, by Wm. L. Boothe, Esq., Mr. Henry L. Eure, of Nansemond county, Va., to Miss Martha Jane Lowery, of the former place.

☞ O. N. S. and Norfolk papers please copy.

NORFOLK MARKETS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1850.

BACON—Virginia and N. Carolina hog round new 7½; Hams 9½ a 10c.
CORN—White and mixed corn 55 a 60 cts.; yellow 59 a 50 cts.
COTTON—12½ a 13½ cents.
FLOUR—$4½ to $6¾.
FLAXSEED—$1 a $1 37.
LARD—7½ a 8 cents.
PEAS—B. E. 50 a 56 cts. from stores.
PORK—Mess, $12½ a 12¾.
Prime, $8½ a $9.
STAVES—W. O. Pipe $45.
W. O. hhd. in demand, $30 a $31.
R. O. hhd. $21 a $22.
W. O. Heading, $38 a $40.
Rough W. O. bbl. $22.
TAR—Black, $1 37 a $1 50.

BALTIMORE MARKET—Dec. 13.

Flour—Howard street and City Mills $4 62½ a $4 68¾.
Wheat—Good to prime red, 100 a 101 cts.; ordinary to good 95 a 100c.; white 106 a 108c.; family flour white 110 a 115 cts.
Corn—Old white corn 51 a 52c.; yellow 55 a 53c.

MARINE REPORT.

ELIZABETH CITY DEC. 17, 1850

For the week ending yesterday.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Wm W Hall, Poiner, from Norfolk.
" John F., Ballance, fm Norfolk.
" Henry Martin, Day, fm Norfolk.
" A Riddick, Dunbar, fm Baltimore.
" Mary Ann, Cooper, fm Baltimore, with mdz. to Wm Halsey,
" Arlitta, Knight, from Rum Key, with salt to Wm Messenger.
" Priscilla Ann, Patridge, with mdz. to S. Williams and others.
" Hugh W Collins, Davis, fm Richmond.
" Mary T. Saunderson, Roughton, fm Richmond.
" E. G. Frazer, Creighton, fm Baltimore with mdz. to Wm. B. Burgess, and others.

SAILED.

Schr. Buena Vista, Miller, with staves and cotton to Norfolk.
" Halifax, Towler, with staves to Norfolk.
" Empire, Simmons, with staves to Norfolk.
" Joseph Halsey, Walker, with shingles to Georgetown, D. C.
" Mary Winefred, Woodhouse, with shingles to Baltimore.
" Margaret Ann, Burgess, with corn to Charleston.
" Good Hope, Everton, with corn to Charleston.
" Martha Ann Read, Shannonhouse, with corn and staves to Norfolk.

"HOME GUARDS" ATTENTION!

YOU are hereby commanded to attend a Company Drill at the Court House, this evening, (Tuesday) at 7 o'clock, with muskets.

By order of the Captain.
Dec. 17. WM. R. CARSON, O. S.

☞ Persons desirous of joining the Company will please attend at the hour of drill and enroll their names. Come on boys.

ATTENTION FIREMEN.

THE Members of Albemarle Engine Company are hereby notified to attend a regular meeting of the company on Wednesday 18th at 3 o'clock.—A full attendance is requested.

WILL J. KELLINGER, *Sec.*
E. City, Dec. 17th, 1850.

ALBEMARLE INSTITUTE.

THE next Term in this Institution commences on the 16th instant. The advantages offered in this Institution are as good as any in the State. Every accommodation for students from abroad can be had in family with the Principal, who will exercise a strict supervision over all committed to his care. Hereafter boarding, rooms, fuel, lights, and washing, will be included without any extra charge. From the present encouraging prospect of the school we have been induced to put the terms as low as possible, in order to place the advantages of thie Institution within reach of all, who may wish to avail themselves of them

TERMS:

For the scholastic year often months $80
" a session of six months, $40.
" one quarter, $20.
" tuition pr. qr. $5 and $7,50

Circulars containing particulars in regard to the school may be had on application to the Principal or Maxey Sanderlin.

G. M. WILDER, Principal.
Eliz. City, N. C., Dec. 17th, 1850.

BELL-HANGING.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Elizabeth City, that he will visit their Town during the present week, and will be most happy to execute any orders for fitting up their residences with Bells, with which they may be pleased to favor him, Orders may be left at the Pioneer office, and shall receive prompt attention.

Edenton, Dec. 17 J T GROVES.

FLOUR AND PORK.—The subscriber will receive in a day or two, direct from Baltimore, a superior lot of FLOUR and PORK, consisting of 65 bbls Family and Superfiue Flour, and 15 bbls hard Mess Pork, for sale by

E. City, Dec. 17 T. R. COBB.

EQUITY LAND SALE.

ACCORDING to a decree of the Honorable Court of Equity, held for the county of Currituck at the Fall Term of 1850, I shall offer for sale, at the Court-house door of said county, on the 4th day of January, 1851, on a credit of 12 and 24 months, interest from date, the following TRACTS OF LAND, belonging to the heirs of Caleb Etheridge, deceased, viz:

One Tract of well timbered swamp Land, containing 50 acres.

One Tract known as the "Buckskin Tract," 300 acres, of which about 100 acres are in cultivation. with a Dwelling and necessary out-buildings.

One Tract known as the "Home Tract," containing 600 acres, it being the residence of said Caleb Etheridge, dec'd, with all necessary Buildings for farming purposes.

One Tract known as the "Shepard Tract," containing about 300 acres, and about one-third in cultivation.

One other Tract of well timbered swamp Land, containing about 50 acres.

One Tract called the "Slack Swamp Tract," containing 200 acres, owned equally with Benjamin T. Simmons.

One Tract in Currituck Sound, known as "Coney Island," containing 25 acres.

One Tract known as the "Cartwright Bell Tract," containing some 250 acres.

Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to apply to C. J. Etheridge or B. T. Simmons for particulars. B. M. BAXTER, C. M. E.

dec. 17-3tpd

TO STAVE GETTERS.

WE wish to contract for 50 to 100 M Rough White Oak Staves, 34½ inches long, 1¼ inch thick on the thin edge, and 3½ inches wide, clear of the sap. FERGUSON & MILHADO.

Norfolk. Dec. 17, 1850.

GILL NET THREAD,—A full supply of 2 and 3 cord Gill Net Twine, of recent importation; also, a good supply of Cotton Cordage, suitable for hanging nets, for sale by

J. HARDY HENDREN,
dec 17 No 5 Campbell's wh'f, Norfolk.

ALL THE MAGAZINES
FOR JANUARY, 1851,
AT HATHAWAY'S.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE, for January, 1851. This is a beautiful magazine. Come and subscribe. I am holding out extra inducements to clubs. $3 a year, or 25 cents single copy. Two copies for $5 50 in advance, and a similar discount for a larger number. The same applies to *all* the magazines.

LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE, for Jan. 1851. Call and see it. $2 a year, 18¾ cents a No. A liberal discount to Clubs.

GODEY'S LADIE'S BOOK, for Jan. 1851. $3 a year, or 25 cents a No. Two copies for $5 50 and a larger No. in proportion.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for Dec. 1850. Now is the time to hand in your names for the next year to this Periodical. $5 a year or 50 cents a No.

HUNT'S MERCHANT'S MAGAZINE for Dec. 1850. $5 a year or 50 cents a No

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, for Dec. 1850. $5 a year or 50 cents a No.

NEW BOOKS, ANNUALS, MAGAZINES, NEW MUSIC, NOVELS, &c., receiving daily. Call and see them at HATHAWAY'S,
dec 17 Main street, Norfolk.

FLOUR.—25 barrels Patapsco Family Flour; 75 do. Winchester extra do.; 25 do. Genesee superfine do., for sale by J H HENDREN.
dec 17 No 5 Campbell's wharf, Norfolk.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS, on the subject of Temperance, will be delivered by Bro. Geo. W. Brooks before the Pasquotank Division No. 21 S. of T., and the public generally, in the Methodist Church at Elizabeth City on the last Thursday in December. All transient brethren are invited to participate on the occasion. Exercises will commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.

G. M. WILDER, } Committee
WM. J. KELLINGER, } of
J. T. SALTER, } Arrangements.

Dec. 7th, 1820.

ISAAC T. SAWYER. JONH W. HOY.

SAWYER & HOY,
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of E. City, and adjoining country, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in the above line and on the most accommodating terms.

Window sash, doors, &c., made to order as cheap and neat as they can be done this side of Norfolk or Richmond. Their shop is near the residence of Mr. Wm. Shannon,—the one lately occupied as a tin-shop.

E. City, Dec. 10th 1850. tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

EDENTON, N. C.

THE undersigned, grateful to a liberal public for past patronage, solicits a continuance of the same, for the following reasons: That, he and those around him have been heretofore, and will be for the future, always polite and attentive to Visitors. 2d. His Rooms are "airy, commodious and clean." His Bar at all times well furnished with all that any of the Northern cities can furnish him.

His STABLES are provided with that rare article, an EXCELLENT HOSTLER, and something still more rare, a plenty of Good Hay, Corn, Fodder and Oats, which together with good currying, rubbing down and watering, *fully* completes this department. And though for *the present* he *cannot boast of any great* length of building, (for fear, that by mismeasurement, *he* or those about him *might* mislead some one or other,) YET, he *unflinchingly* "throws the gauntlet" to any *Landlord* in the State, as to a comparison with his TABLE, as to the luxuries of the Market, and the cleanliness of his BEDS.

JAMES W. HATHAWAY, Proprietor.
Edenton, N. C. Sept. 10th 1850. 3m.

HERTFORD ACADEMY.

JOHN KIMBERLY, M. A., Principal.
Benj. S. Bronson, B. A.
Miss Caroline Smith.
Miss Martha B. Newell.

PUPILS are received at any time during the term, and charged only from the time of their admission.

The Institution, in the number and character of the teachers engaged, and its educational facilities, now offers to pupils opportunities rarely to be met with of pursuing a thorough course of instruction.

All interested in the cause of Education are respectfully invited to visit the Institution.

Hertford, N. C., Nov. 5, 1850-8t

☞ JOB WORK neatly and promptly executed at the Pioneer Office.

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber having recently returned from the North now offers to his friends and the public generally, a RARE, CHOICE and SELECT assortment of Goods. His stock of Dry Goods is large and varied, comprising in part the following articles:

Rich plain Black, Colored and Changeable Silks, for ladies' dresses; French and English Merinos of rich and durable colors; English and American Prints, of every style and fashion; Muselines; Cashmeres, and various other goods for ladies' wear; Cassimeres for children, a very nice article; domestics of every kind and price; Kerseys for negroes' Clothes; and in connection with his Dry Goods department he offers a very carefully selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, comprising Frock and Dress Coats; Pantaloons and Vests of all styles and patterns; Woollen and Cotton under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

In fine, his stock of Dry Goods, he is sure, cannot be surpassed by any in the town, including as it does almost every thing, from a Cambric Needle to a Dress Coat.

Of BOOTS and SHOES he offers: Ladies' Slippers; thick soled Morocco Ties; Gentlemen's Calf Skin Boots and Bootees; coarse Boots of excellent quality; a prime article of Negro Brogans; Children's Shoes of all kinds, &c.

His stock of HATS and CAPS is large and select and is particularly commended to the attention of all who desire to purchase.

In HARDWARE, IRON and IRON-WARE, he can offer great inducements to purchasers; and his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES is unusually large and attractive. Among them may be found at all times Family and Superfine Flour; Mess and prime Pork; Cargo Beef; Cheese and Butter; Bacon and Lard; Coffee; Loaf and Brown Sugars; Black, Green, Gun Powder and Imperial Tea; with the other articles usually found at a Family Grocery—with the single exception of Liquors.

He has also Crockery, Granite and Glass Ware; pure White Lead; Black do.; Verdigris; Prussian Blue; Chrome Green; Putty and Window Glass; Linseed and Lamp Oil; India Rubbr Overalls; Whips; Baby Jumpers, &c.

He cannot enumerate all, nor even half, of the choice and select Goods which he is now offering to the public; but would respectfully invite all in want of any article in the Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Hat, Boot and Shoe, Hardware, Iron or Grocery Line to give him a call before they purchase, as he feels assured that his Goods have been purchased on such terms as will enable him to offer great inducements to those in want.

Call and examine and satisfy yourselves that you can do as well if not better, at the subscriber's than elsewhere. T. R. COBB.

E. City, Nov. 5, 1850
N B. 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn, from No. 4 to 16.

NOTICE.
NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding country, that he has secured the services of one of the most competent BLACKSMITHS in the country, and is now prepared to execute all orders which may be entrusted to him, in every department of the business—such as HORSE-SHOEING, CARRIAGE WORK, EDGE TOOLS, &c. &c., in a style of neatness, durability and finish unsurpassed. He assures the public that all work done by him will be executed in the most faithful and workmanlike manner.

G. A. WILLIAMS.

N. B.—Old Axes laid at the shortest notice.—Persons living in Perquimans can deposit work with R. J. Saunders, Esq., in Hertford, who will forward it without any additional cost, and it shall receive prompt attention.

E. City, Nov. 12, 1850.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscribers have just received from the North a large stock of DRY GOODS, of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Crockery, Groceries, and Hard Ware; which they will sell low.

Those in want, will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDSON & MORGAN.

E. City, Oct. 15.

CART AND WAGON BOXES.—10 casks ground and unground Cart, Wagon and Carry-log Boxes, with Pipe Boxes, from 6 to 12 inches long, for Buggies, Carriages, Wagons and vehicles of every description.

Large Axles, for Wagons, Carts, &c., on hand, with Boxes, &c., complete. All for sale low

SAM'L R BORUM,
New Agricultural and Iron Depot.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 5

CHEESE AND BUTTER.—40 boxes superior Goshen Cheese, 10 kegs prime Goshen Butter, 30 bags new Buckwheat, landing from schr Columbia, for sale by

J HARDY HENDREN,
Norfolk, Nov. 5 No. 5 Campbell's wharf.

CANDLES.—30 boxes Adamantine Candles
10 boxes Sperm Candles
30 do Mould do, 4's, 6's and 8's.
For sale low by J H HENDREN,
Norfolk, Nov. 5 No. 5 Campbell's wharf.

PORK.

30 BBLS New York City Mess Pork for sale at the provision depot.

S. S. GRIGGS,
Dec 10 No 2 Campbell's wharf, Norfolk Va.

CANDLES

40 BOXES Sperm and 25 do Tallow for sale at the provision depot. S. S. GRIGGS.
Dec 10 No 2 Campbell's wharf, Norfolk, Va.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—75 Kegs premium Butter; 50 do Cheese, just rec'd and for sale at the provision depot. Come and try before you buy. S. S. GRIGGS,
Dec 10 No 2 Campbell's wharf, Norfrlk, Va.

RAISINS.—40 boxes and halves prime new Bunch Raisins, rec'g and for sale by
de 10 J HARDY HENDREN.

BUCKWHEAT.—20 bags, of 25 lbs., superior Buckwheat Flour, for sale by
J HARDY HENDREN.
de 10 Norfolk, Va

MULLETS, &c.—32 bbls. Mullets and Blue Fish, in prime order, for sale by
J HARDY HENDREN.
de 10 Norfolk, Va.

NO. 1 MESS BEEF.—10 bbls. Alexandria Corned Beef, a first rate article for ship stores, for sale low by
J HARDY HENDREN,
de 10 Norfolk, Va.

WANTED.

TWENTY OR THIRTY GOOD STAVE GETTERS. for the ensuing year, for which the highest price will be paid.

GEO. D. HAPPER,
N. W. Canal, Norfolk Co., Va.
Nov. 5

SHOOTING IRONS.

THe subscriber has on hand, a few fine Double Barrel GUNS, which he will sell low.

ROBINSON WHITE.
E. City, Oct. 15.

SHOOTING IRONS!

JUST call at the store of Richardson & Morgan, if you want to purchase a fine Double Barrelled Gun. Oct. 15

REFINED SUGARS.—Loaf, crushed and powdered Sugar, a fresh supply of the above just received, for sale by

J HARDY HENDREN,
Norfolk, Nov. 5. No. 5 Campbell's wharf.

PICKLES, &c.—75 jars of Pickles; 25 bottles of Catsup, (Walnut and Tomato;) also, Pepper Sauce, to be found at the Provision Depot, No. 2 Campbell's wharf, Norfolk, Va.
Aug. 6—tf S. S. GRIGGS.

FLOUR

50 BBLS Millers Family Flour; 30 do do Extra received and for sale at the provision depot
S. S. GRIGGS.
Dec 10 No 2 Campbells wharf Norfolk, Va.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—40 gallons, for sale cheap for cash at the Drug and Apothecary store of L K SAUNDERS.
E. City, Nov'r 5

J. E. DEFORD,
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS WARE, DYE
STUFFS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
Aug 6

TO BE FOUND AT
16 AND 18 ROANOKE SQUARE,
Norfolk, Va.

250 bbls sweet and rusty mess Pork
100 bbls mess and No. 1, family Beef
250 bbls No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, new Mackerel
125 quintals large and bright Codfish
200 bbls sealed and No. 1, Herrings
150 half chests and boxes, Gunpowder, Imperial, Oolong, Hyson, and Pouchong Teas, of recent importations
300 bags Rio, Laguayra, Java, Maricaibo and Porto Rico Coffee
50 boxes fresh ground Rio Coffee in half lb. packages
300 boxes patent mould and firm Tallow Candles
350 do 1st quality Sperm, Adamantine. Patent wax, stearine and patent sperm Candles, assorted size and boxes
150 boxes superior Toilet and Shaving Soaps of great variety
100 dozen fancy and plain corn Brooms and Wisps
50 boxes pearl Starch and Salt water Soap
500 reams Rag, Palm, Wrapping, and Letter and Foolscap Paper
120 bbls and kegs No. 1, and 2 Lard
25 kegs and tubs Goshen Butter
50 bbls N. E. Rum, 50 do Old Rye Whiskey
5000 gallons Sperm, Whale, Solar and Land Oils of all kinds
200 kegs Old Colony Cut Nails, assorted sizes
600 sacks Liverpool, factory filled, blown and G A Salt, to which might be added, English and Goshen Cheese, Smoked Beef, Raisins, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Spices of all kinds, Macaroni, Vermicilli, Farina, Olives, Citron, Currants, Almonds, P. Ginger, Demijohns, Wines, Brandies, Shot, Whiskey, Buckets, Segars, Lemon Syrup, Anchovies, Bitters, with many other notions and delicacies already in store and now receiving by packets, which may receive further notice in a future advertisement—The above are offered for sale on pleasing terms.

Oct 1 W. N. MARCUS.

A CARD.

TO which the attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and the adjoining counties, is most respectfully solicited:

The undersigned offers his services as a PAINTER, in all the branches of the business, whose personal attention and *own* work, will warrant him in guaranteeing all jobs, with which he may be favored, to be executed in the best manner and despatch. All orders left at the Drug stores of Mr. L K Saunders, or Mr. John E Deford, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

References; George A Williams, Esq, William Charles, Esq; C M Laverty, Esq; J H Pool, Esq; I Fearing, Esq; Wm Glover, Esq.

THOS. R. BLAND.

Sept. 24—t 1st Jan.

J. B. GODWIN,
DENTIST,

Continues to operate in all the branches of his profession, at his office, corner of Road and Market streets, Elizabeth City.

REFERENCES.

S. D. Grice, M. D., H. Burgwin, Esq.,
G. J. Musgrave, M. D., G. Elliott, Esq.,
R. K. Speed, M. D., J. W. Hinton, Esq.,
Gen. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, J. Black, Esq.,
Rev. E. M. Forbes, Wm. E. Mann, Esq.
Aug 6

FARM AND FISHERY FOR RENT.

SALE OF
STOCK, CROP, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, on Wednesday the 18th day of December next, at the late residence of Charles E. Johnson, dec'd, all the STOCK, and part of the crop now on the Farm long and generally known as BANDON in this County, and also the FARMING UTENSILS, and HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

He will also dispose of the Seine, Fishing apparatus, a lot of Salt, Barrels and all the fixtures necessary for fishing purposes.

At the same time and place, he will offer for Rent,

THE FARM AND FISHERY.

A particular description of the place is deemed unnecessary, as its locality and advantages are well known. ☞ The terms will be made known on the day of sale. L. I. JOHNSON, Ex'r.

Chowan Co., Oct. 23d, 1850. tds

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere acknowledgments to a generous public for the liberal patronage with which they have favored him during the brief period he has been among them, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. He has just received his Fall and Winter stock of well selected Dry Goods, choice Family Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.—all of which he is prepared to sell at the market prices.

He will take in exchange for goods all kinds of produce—such as Corn, Wheat, Peas, Beans, Flaxseed, &c.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give me a call at the store on Road street, beyond the Bank and directly opposite the Desert Road, formerly occupied by J. J. Grandy.

E. City, Oct. 22 M. O. JORDAN.

ROBERTS' STOVE DEPOT,
AND
COPPER AND TIN FACTORY,
ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

TIN Ware, by the package or otherwise, lower than any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work, of all kinds, executed; STOVES, of all kings, for all purposes; SHEET, BAR and PIG LEAD, SHEET ZINC, COPPER, LEAD, IRON, &c.

SHOWER-BATHS,
with sliding tops or force Pumps, various patterns.
Oct. 8 WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.

FALL SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
THOMAS J. SHANNON,

HAS received and is now prepared to offer to the public, the most complete assortment of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS

ever brought to this market. He has purchased a large and extensive stock especially for this market, and is confident that a better selection of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

could not be made. Being encouraged by the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he will dispose of his stock as cheap, if not cheaper, than any mercantile house in this city. He does not expect large profits, but is satisfied with small profits and quick sales, such as will afford him a competency in this life, and at the same time enable him to benefit his friends and customers.

Among the NEW and SELECT STOCK now offered to the public, may be found the following:

A large stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Vests, Coats and Pants, of every quality and price
Satinets, Brown Claret
Mixed, mouse colored and brown Cloth
Black, fancy and Doe Skin Cassimeres
Blankets of the very best quality
Rich Silk and Velvet Vestings
Mouslin DeLaines, Alpacas and Cashmeres; a large variety of Prints and Shawls, Hosiery, gents and ladies', of all kinds, &c., &c., Mourning Prints and DeLaines, Edgings and Laces, Bobbin Edgings, Velvet Cuffs and Neck Ties; a large and well selected stock of Ribbons.

Silk Suspenders, and a great variety of other kinds, Brown and Bleached Cottons, of all qualities and prices, Jenny Lind Linen, of a superior quality; a small quantity of Soaps and Perfumery; Carpeting, for sale low; Kerseys, and a great variety of other articles usually found in mercantile houses.

Mr. Shannon invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock, where he will be found at all times ready to furnish them with anything in his line at the lowest price, for cash or approved credit.

Let all who wish for a Winter supply of Dry Goods, call and obtain a good article at a low price.

Mr. S. is constantly receiving new Goods from Northern markets, consequently he will always have a good assortment on hand.

E. City, Oct. 8, 1850.

BOUNTY LANDS.

THE undersigned will attend promptly to procuring the warrants of Officers and Soldiers of the war of 1812, and of all those who served in the Mexican and Florida wars, militia and volunteers, or their representatives. He can command official information from the several departments at Washington, in support of claians, and he has made arrangements for the sale or location of Bounty Land warrants on the best Western lands. Office at the Argus Buildings, Norfolk.

Nov. 5 S T SAWYER.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHY NOT SAVE FROM $1 TO $5
IN THE PURCHASE OF A
SET OF CHAIRS, BUREAU,
SOFA, BEDSTFAD, TABLE, and OTHER
ARTICLES?

HAVING on hand a large stock (which we replenish from time to time) of many useful articles in the

FURNITURE AND CHAIR LINE,

we are determined to sell at very low prices.

Those in want of any goods in our line may rest assured that we will supply them by personal application, or by order from town or country, at the very lowest possible rates.

J H & J NASH,
Furniture Rooms near the Ferry Wharf.

P. S.—We give special attention to sales by auction of any kinds or species of property, Real Estate or Personal, entirely separate and distinct from our Furniture business.

Norfolk, Nov. 19—2m

THE CHEAPEST SPOT IN NORFOLK!
GRAHAM'S
FANCY AND TRIMMING STORE,
Next door to Salisbury & Bro's.,
Main St., Norfolk, Va.

LADIES can always find in this Store the following list of Goods, *superior* in quality and much *below* the *usual prices* asked in the city. An early call will convince *any one*, after examining my stock:

Merrimack Prints, 12½ cents
English do 10 to 16 cents
American do 6¼ to 10 cents
Black and colored Alpacas, from 25 to 75c
Small pattern Delaines, for children's dresses, 25 to 37½ cts
Red, white and yellow Flannels, 25 to 75c
Domestic Prints and apron Checks
Tickings, Waddings and Sheeting Stripes
Bleached and brown Cottons, from 6¼ to 12½c
Irish Linens, *best* quality, 37½ to 62½c
White Muslins
Jaconet, Cambric, Swiss, plain and checked
Victoria Lawns, fancy striped, for dresses
Cambric and Swiss Edgings and Insertings
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 12½ to 87½c
Hosiery and Gloves in every description

With a beautiful stock of bonnet Ribbons, at fully half the usual prices, British Chantilly Demie Viels, so much wanted in Norfolk

Coat's Cotton, Carpet Bindings, Furniture do, dress Buttons, of every color and quality, Pins, Needles, Tapes, zephyr Worsted, Gimps, Fringes, Purse Silk, with Clasps, Rings and Tassels; shirt Buttons, Jenny Lind Trimmings, silk Braids, worsted do.

GENT'S DEPARTMENT.

Suspenders, fancy and black silk Cravats, Merino Shirts and Drawers, very cheap

Laces of all kinds, both figured and plain, Canton Flannel white and brown; with thousands of other Goods too tedious to mention.

Sept, 24th. WM. J. GRAHAM.

SPLENDID STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.
J. M. BRUFF,

No. 1, Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia,

HAS now in store, to which he invites the attention of purchasers, a splendid assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing all the new and leading styles of rich Dress Goods, Shawls, &c.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

We would particularly invite the attention of the Ladies to our large and varied assortment of rich Dress Silks, embracing every variety of style and price, in Black and Colored

Very rich Plain Black Gro de Rhine Silks, for Dresses and Visites

French Merinos, all shades

High Colored Mous de Laines

Coburg, Thibbet and Lyonese Cloths, Alpacas

Very neat and handsome Mouseline de Laines, at 25 cents

Small Figured high Colored Worsted Goods, for Children, together with many Fancy and desirable articles, such as

Gloves, Laces, Ribbons, Belts, Collars, Cuffs

French worked Capes, &c

Long and Square Shawls, of every grade and color of the Bay State Mills and other manufactures.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of very rich styles

Black French Cloths, from the most celebrated manufactory

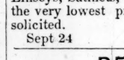
Black Doeskin and American Cassimeres, of the best styles

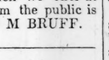
Rich Silks, Satin and Merino Vestings. Also, Under Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Socks, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c.

Our stock of Staple and Servants' Goods is now full and complete, Flannels, Blankets, Kerseys, Linseys, Satinets, &c., all of which we offer at the very lowest prices; a call from the public is solicited. J M BRUFF.

Sept 24

REMOVAL.





THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken possession of their new Cabinet Warehouse, one door west of the National Hotel, and would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to the fact, that they have fitted up their large establishment in a style not before seen in any part of the Southern country, and their stock of Furniture is complete, being made in this city, by the best of workmen, and of good materials. Among which may be found in part, the following articles, viz:

French Round Corner Marble Top Dressing Bureaus.
Splendid Cabinet Centre Wardrobes.
Plain and Gothic do. do.
Mahogany, French and high post Octagon Bedsteads.
Rich Secretaries and Book Cases.
Serpentine Sofas, Divans, Tete a Tete and Ottomans.
Gothic Serpentine ½ ¾ French Mahogany and Rosewood Chairs.
Mahogany Rocking Chairs of every variety.
Large Hair Easy Chairs.
Elegant Centre, Side, Sofa and Work Tables.
Music Stands, Sociables and Piano Stools,
Pillar and Scroll Dining Tables.
Plain Mahogany, Walnut and Cherry do.
Marble Top Wash Stands,
Mahogany and Common do. do.
Maple Curtain, ¼ do. and Trundle Bedsteas
Curled Hair and Shuck Mattresses and Feather Beds, Hat Racks,

Together with every article usually kept in such an establishment; the style and quality of which are not to be surpassed by any. Being extensively engaged in manufacturing, we are prepared to make to order any description of Good Furniture on the best terms.

Cabinet Makers are reminded that they can obtain from us every description of materials used in manufacturing, on as good terms as at the North.

We are receiving by every arrival, PIANO FORTES, from the eminent house of Nunns & Clark, Broadway, New York, and keep constantly on hand a supply of their instruments, at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—The Undertaking department of our business will as usual be attended to in person, and every endeavor made to give satisfaction in all its branches. The Corpse Preserver applied when necessary, and orders from the surrounding country will receive every attention.

L. SALUSBURY & BRO.

Norfolk, Aug. 6, 1850.

WM. A. WALTERS,
Upholsterer and Paper-Hanger,

WOULD return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their former liberal support, and hopes by prompt and proper attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

His stock is now larger and more select than at any former period. It consists in part of the following articles: Paper-hangings of all patterns and colors, and at all prices, borders, fire-screens, curtain papers, oil cloth, for floors of all widths and prices, down to 50c. per square yard; the same for furniture 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 Canton matting, the best quality, moreens, damasks, Turkey red, silk and worsted De Lane; also French cotton damask, a beautiful article for summer curtain, fringes, galoons, gimps, bands, ornaments, cornices, tassels and cords, and all other kinds curtain trimmings, transparent shades, Venetian blinds, feathers, feather beds, mattresses of hair, moss and shucks, spring seat couches, spring mattresses, &c. All of which will be sold very cheap.

W. A. WALTERS,
Aug. 6, 1850. Main st. Norfolk.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

OH YES!
CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

TELL all your friends and neighbors of the bargains received at the BEE HIVE, four doors west of the City Hotel, Main street, viz:

100 long Plaid Shawls, all wool. only $2 25 each
100 do do do 3 00
100 do do do 4 00
100 long Mourning and other styles, $5 to $9.

Making in all a first rate assortment of the greatest bargains ever offered in the city. 200, all wool, Square Plain, from 5s. 4d. for Misses, to largest size; Hoops, of Twilled Coburgs, for dresses and cloaks, price from 25cts up; French Merinos, a superior quality, for $1 per yard; Alpacas and Muslin de Laines, super qualities and styles, cheap, viz 12½, 18¾, 25, 37½ and 50 cents; splendid Irish Poplins, double width, the most magnificent goods imported to be had at a bargain; splendid Chantilla black Lace Veils, all silk, price from 50 to best imported; Lace Capes, French Collars, black Silk Visites, Ribbons, Thread edgings, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

JAMES SMITH.

N. B.—A correct knowledge of the DRY GOODS market in Norfolk cannot be obtained without visiting the BEE HIVE.

Norfolk, Nov 12th, 1850.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!
PEGRAM, PAYNTER, & Co.
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

HAVE opened, of their own importation and purchases in this country—

NEGRO AND WITNEY BLANKETS,

London Prints, Orientals, fancy Orleans, Silk Crapes, Satin de Chene, a new article; French Merinos and Cashmeres, rich French Muslins and Prints, and a variety of other styles, comprising a very large stock of

RICH DRESS GOODS,

among them, a lot of

REAL IRISH POPLINS;

Super long Shawls, plain, white and crimson Cashmere do.

FRENCH CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.

Blue and black Beaver Cloths, fancy Cassimere; some very superior French

BEST BLACK BOMBAZINES,
SILK WARP ALPACAS;

The largest stock of

INGRAIN AND BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,

Rugs, Tufted and Chinelle and grass Mats, we have ever shown.

They have also on hand, a most complete stock of every style of

NEGRO CLOTHING;

Such as heavy Sattinets, Kerseys, pilot Cloths Tweeds, &c., &c. All of which they are determined to sell at a moderate advance, and therefore request an examination. P. P. & CO.

Norfolk, Sept. 24, 1850.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

THE subscribers offer for sale at their stand, No. 2, Newton's Wharf, near the foot of the Ferry—

2000 Sides Hemlock Sole
500 do Oak do
100 dozen English and French Calf Skins
50 do Balt. and Philadelphia do do
50 do Linings, some fancy colors
50 do Morocco Skins, Tampico and Madras
30 do Sides, Buff and Wax, with Harness and Bridle Leather, Chaise Hides, enameled Top Leather, English Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Band Leather, Binding, Lasts and Thread. In fact, a general assortment of Kit and Leather of every description, suitable for Shoe, Saddle, Harness and Coach Makers, and they respectfully solicit a call from Dealers.

ON HAND,

2000 pairs heavy Brogans, suitable for Farm and Swamp Lands, manufactured in Richmond, Va.—Farmers are invited to examine these Brogans, as they are superior to any ever offered in this section of country. For sale by

BLUFORD & CO,
No. 2 Newton's Wharf.

☞ The highest Cash price paid for Hides and Skins. Norfolk, Sept. 24

NEW AGRICULTURAL AND IRON DEPOT.

I WOULD most respectfully call the attention of Farmers, Planters, Dealers, and others, to the annexed catalogue of

Agricultural Implements, Horse Power Machinery, &c.,

and would be glad to have their orders for any article enumerated in it. I have on hand the largest and most complete assortment to be found in the State, and am constantly receiving from the manufacturers North and East,

PLOWS AND MACHINERY

of every discription, (useful to the Farmers) with all the late improvements.

In connexion with the above, you will find here a large and extensive assortment of IRON, embracing all kinds of English, Swedes, American, and Russia, of approved brands, with Cast, German, English and American Blist

POETRY.

MUSIC.

Give me music—soft, sweet music,
For its cadence is to me
As dew-drops to the drooping flower
Or blossoms to the bee.
It soothes my fevered, burning brain,
It calms my troubled heart,
And bids, in tones of melody,
My anxious cares depart.

Give music—low, faint music,
And as its echoes roll,
In tones of thrilling tenderness
Across my raptured soul,
I'll dream again as once I dreamed
Of happiness and love,
When hope, in wreaths of buddingjoys,
My life's bright textures wove.

Give me music—sad, low music,
And, while its sweet tones swell
And fall upon the ear like words
Of low, heart-rending farewell,
My thoughts on Fancy's wing shall to
The dreamy past return,
And muse among the relics there,
"In Memory's sacred urn."

Give me music—mournful music,
And my soul in fervent prayer
Shall rise upon the dying note
That vibrates on the air.
I'll pray for those whom well I love,
That their lives may pass away
As calmly and as gently as
The tones of that sweet lay.

Give me music—joyful music—
Let me feast upon the sound,
Till my spirit bursts the chain
By which it now is bound,
And soars on that triumphant strain
Up to its native skies,
To join with angels in the song,
Whose echo never dies.

A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW.

BY JAS. NACK.

What millions live to-day
As they might ever stay!
How soon to pass away!
Sweet face, and lofty brow,
So pleasant now to see—
Alas! where will they be
A hundred years from now?

The time seems far away,
Yet will not long delay;
It comes with every day
That goes, we know not how;
Howe'er thy lot be cast,
'Tis all the same at last,
A hundred years from now.

In all but *this* the same—
Some few may leave a name,
A monument of fame,'
That time shall never bow,
Or heavenly-thoughted page,
To consecrate our age
A hundred years from now!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Sons of Temperance Offering for 1851.

A STORY FOR WIVES.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Come round to Guy's to-night, Ned," said a young acquaintance to Edward Nichols, as they stood exchanging a few words at the corner of a street, where they had paused for a moment or two ere taking their different ways homeward.

"What's to be done there?" inquired Nichols.

"Nothing very particular. But do you come round, and I'll promise you a pleasant evening."

"I believe I'll stay at home with my wife," replied Nichols.

"Well, just as you like," said the other. "Happy to see you at Guy's; but, if you find it more agreeable at home, stay there. Should the time, however, from any cause, hang heavy on your hands, just drop round and help us to spend an hour or two. My word for it, you'll find more than one agreeable companion."

The young men parted, and Edward Nichols pursued his way homeward. The latter had been married about two years.

On entering the room where his wife was sitting, Nichols saw, with a feeling of disappointment, that there was a cloud upon her brow. The cloud had appeared so often, that he was getting discouraged.

"Is anything wrong, Margaret?" he asked kindly.

"No," was the brief reply, uttered in a complaining tone of voice.

Nichols sighed, and turning to the crib in which their babe lay sleeping, bent over it and looked down upon its pure, sweet face.

"Don't wake that child, Edward," said his wife, in a fretful voice, "I've been more than an hour trying to get her asleep."

Nichols stood a moment or two, still gazing upon the tranquil face of the child, and then raised himself from his stooping posture, fixing his eyes, as he did so, upon the countenance of his wife. There was not an expression in it that a man could love. A peevish, unhappy temper, had, for the time, absorbed every attraction. The husband felt repulsed. Leaving the room without a remark, he went down to the parlor, and taking a book, sat and read until tea was announced.

There was no pleasant light in the face of Mrs. Nichols as she joined her husband at the table.

"Don't you feel well, Margaret?" he asked.

"My head aches," was returned.

"I'm sorry. What has caused ——"

"Dish water!" ejaculated Mrs. Nichols, interrupting what her husband was about to say, and setting down the teapot she had lifted, with a jar upon the tray. "Such tea!" she added, as she took off the lid and looked within the tea-pot. Then she rang the table-bell, and cook made her appearance.

"Hav'n't I told you over and over, Jane, not to fill up the tea-pot in this way. You've made tea enough for a dozen people, but it's as weak as dish water. Here! Pour it out and draw fresh tea, and don't fill the pot more than a quarter full."

Jane looked vexed at this sharp rebuke; but removed the tea.

Mrs. Nichols gave vent to a number of angry remarks about the trouble she had to get anything done right, and very amiably expressed the wish that her husband had the trial of housekeeping for a short time.—He would, in that case, it was her opinion, have more sympathy with her.

Nichols was hurt at this gratuitous remark, but said nothing. He had no wish to make still heavier the clouds that came between him and the bright sunshine, and experience told him that such would be the effect of almost anything he might utter.

Five unhappy minutes passed before Jane came in with the newly-made tea. Not a word had been spoken for nearly the whole of this time. But Mrs. Nichols' pent-up feelings could restrain themselves no longer.

"It's too bad!" she exclaimed, addressing the cook. "I'm out of all patience with such doings. Pray, see that my wishes are better attended to in future."

The girl muttered something as she retired, and then Nichols and his wife were alone again. Both ate in silence, but very sparingly. On rising from the table, the wife went up to her chamber, while the husband took refuge in the parlor, and there sought to forget his uncomfortable sensations in the pages of an entertaining book. In this he was not successful. The pressure upon his feelings was too great. He loved his wife, and would have done almost anything to make her happy; but being of a cheerful temper himself and fond of social intercourse, he could neither comprehend nor be indifferent to her fretful, moody, unhappy states. They pained him exceedingly, and, at times, awakened thoughts in his mind, the knowledge of which would have been to his wife a more real cause of pain than any from which she gathered so much unhappiness.

While trying to find in the book he was reading a pleasant recreation, Mr. Nichols remembered the invitation of his young friend Anderson to meet him and some pleasant companions and pass an hour at Guy's tavern. His mind no longer took in the meaning of the sentences on the page before him. Soon after he closed the book, and, rising from his chair, walked for a short time about the rooms. There was a struggle in his mind between duty and inclination. He believed that it was his duty to remain at home with his wife, while inclination drew him strongly towards the friends at Guy's. Had his wife been in a pleasant mood; had she made home bright with the smiles of affection, both duty and inclination would have been on the same side. But, alas! this was not so. At home there was a repellant sphere, while, at a certain point away from home, there existed a strong attraction.

At length Nichols went up stairs with his mind made up to remain at home, if he found his wife in a more cheerful and companionable state, or to spend the evening at Guy's, if no change for the better were visible. On entering his wife's chamber, he found her at her work-stand engaged in sewing. She did not look up, nor speak.

"Does your head feel any better, Margaret?', he asked kindly.

"No," was the only response, made in a low constrained voice.

"It is not good for you to sew, if your head aches," resumed Mr. Nichols, still in a very kind voice.

But, to this no answer was given.

"I'm going out for a little while," said Mr. Nichols.

"Well," was the brief reply to this communication. And still she sewed on without once lifting her eyes from her work.

As Mr. Nichols was altogether in earnest, he now turned away and left the room. The moment he did so, his wife let her work fall upon her lap, and raising her head, listened in an attitude of much interest. She heard her husband descend the stairs, pause at the hat-stand for his coat and hat, and then move along the hall, and finally, pass out thro' the street door. The moment the jar of the door was heard, she burst into tears and wept bitterly. She did not again resume her work. For awhile, after her tears ceased to flow, she sat in a dreamy, reflective attitude.

"Ah me!" she at length sighed—"I wish I had more control over myself."

On leaving his house, Edward Nichols proceeded direct to Guy's hotel. If there had been sunshine at home, there would have been no attraction for him abroad. If he could have found companionship in his wife, he would not have felt the least inclination for such dangerous companionship as he was now seeking.

"Is Mr. Anderson here?" inquired Nichols of the bar-keeper at Guy's.

"You'll find him at number eight," was the answer. "It's on the second floor, at the far end of the passage."

To number eight Nichols repaired.—As he approached the door, loud and merry voices were heard within. He did not hesitate to enter, for the voice of Anderson was distinguished among the rest.

"Nichols!" exclaimed the individual just mentioned, coming forward and grasping the hand of the new comer.—"I thought you'd be here. Right glad am I to see you!"

Quite as warm was the welcome extended by three other young men, all of whom were acquaintances of Nichols'. They were sitting around a table, on which were brandy and cigars.

"Help yourself," said Anderson, placing a decanter and tumbler before Nichols.

The latter did not hesitate about complying with this request, but poured out a stiff glass of brandy and drank it off.

"Take a cigar," was the next invitation.

The cigar was accepted and lit.—Nichols began to feel himself more and more at home every moment.

"What's the business on hand?" he inquired, after he had commenced smoking.

"To enjoy ourselves," was replied.

At this moment a servant entered with a number of dishes on a tray, and commenced laying the table.

"Ah! some eating to be done, I see," remarked Nichols.

"And some drinking into the bargain," said one of the company smiling.

"Hope you've come prepared with a good appetite." This was said by Anderson.

"It's in a fair condition," returned Nichols. "Never fear but what I'll do my part."

Soon the table was covered with oysters, cooked in various styles, terrapin and chicken salad, with all the condiments and accessories of a luxurious supper. To these were added two or three kinds of wine, also brandy and hot whiskey punch.

Upon these the five young men "with appetites," went to work, exhibiting an eagerness, not to say greediness, such as may be seen in animals who have been for a considerable time without food. As their appetites began to flag a little, they were sharpened by the punch or brandy.

"Good feeding this, Nichols," said Anderson, coarsely, looking across the table at his friend the invited guest.

"First rate," replied Nichols, in a tone of voice that evinced the satisfaction he felt. "How often do you meet to enjoy yourselves after this fashion?"

"About once a-week."

"Ah! so often?"

"Yes. Shall we put your name down as one of our number?"

"I don't know. I must think about it."

"Say yes."

"The temptation is certainly strong. Is the feeding always as good?"

"Always. And so is the drinking.—Shall we put your name down?"

"Not now. I'm a deliberate sort of a person. Slow to make up my mind upon any subject."

"Oh, well, take your time. But if the arguments now before you do not prove conclusive, I will set you down for an anchorite."

In truth, the arguments were strong. But, Nichols was not prepared to yield at once to their persuasions. He could not help thinking of the wife he had left at home; and, whenever her image arose in his mind, he lost for the moment, all pleasure in what was before him. Even with gay companions and the choicest things to tempt his appetite, he felt, that for him, a smiling, happy wife, with books, and a cheerful, loving social intercourse, were worth them all. In the midst of these sensual joys, he sighed for the purer and higher delights of home.

But, as to repeated draughts of wine and brandy, were added the superabundant appropriations of rich food, both the mental and moral perceptions of Nichols became obtuse. It was nearly eleven o'clock when the supper party broke up, and the young men separated.

The lonely hours spent on that evening by Mrs Nichols, were hours of self communion, not unmingled with self-reproaches. She was conscious of not having made the home of her husband attractive; and yet, she felt hurt that he should have gone away because she did not appear to be happy. Many things about the house had worried her through the day. In the morning she had felt nervous, and, instead of forcing down a spirit of complaint, had rather encouraged its approaches. This being so, evening found her completely under a cloud. Though glad at her husband's return, she failed to exercise a due self-control. She did not remand the evil spirit of complaint, but let it still reign over her.

The consequence we have seen.—Long before the hour of ten arrived, Mrs. Nichols began to look for her husband's return, and to wonder why he staid out so long. Ten o'clock at length came, and still he was away. She now began to hearken for approaching footsteps, and to listen for his well-known tread among the many sounding feet that echoed along the pavement.

"What can keep him so late?" she asked herself, with a rising emotion of anxiety.

At length all became still in the street. The murmur of voices was hushed, and only now and then was heard the footfall of a solitary passenger.

Mrs. Nichols now began to feel alarmed as well as anxious. Never before had her husband staid out until so late an hour, unless he had given special notice of his intended absence. Where could he be? In vain she asked herself this question. Eleven o'clock came, and still he was away. As the watchman's voice, giving notice of the hour, came loud and shrill on the air, her babe awoke, and its cries filled the chamber. Some minutes were spent in hushing it to sleep, and then the troubled wife stood again at the window, listening for the footsteps of her husband.

Hark! Surely that is his tread? And yet in something it differs therefrom.—It lacks the evenness and firmness of his step. Nearer to the window bends the anxious wife; and now she is listening with a breathless eagerness. It must be her husband; yet, why should there be a change in his walk? He is at the door. He has paused. Mrs. Nichols' face is pressed against the window pane. Her eyes are striving to pierce the darkness, but she sees nothing. Hark!—Yes! It is her husband. He has ascended the steps, and now she distinctly hears the rattling of his night-key in the lock. Why does he not enter? What keeps him so long at the door? It is not locked against him.

At last the entrance was effected.—The door swung heavily open, and struck against the wall with a jar.—Then a shuffling sound of feet was heard, and then the door closed with a loud bang.

By this time the heart of Mrs. Nichols was throbbing with a new and strange fear. What could this mean? Eagerly she listened as her husband moved along the passage and came with a kind of lumbering noise up the stairs. A moment or two, and the door of her chamber was thrown open and he came in.—One glance was sufficient. It revealed the blasting truth that he had come home in a state of intoxication.

"Good evening, Mrs. Nichols!" said he, as he staggered in. "I hope to find you in a better humor than you were at tea-time." He spoke sarcastically.

The poor, stricken wife could not utter a word. She stood, as if fixed to the spot, her cheeks blanched, and an expression of the deepest grief on her countenance.

"Hope you've enjoyed yourself," he continued, as he sank into a chair, his head falling on one side almost to his shoulder

"I have! Enjoyed myself first-rate. Prime oysters and terrapin; wine, brandy, punch, and good fellowship. First-rate! Better than moping at home with a wife in the dumps! Didn't intend to go. Said I would not. Like home best—that is, home when the good lady is in a good humor. Happened she wasn't. So went to Guy's. First-rate oysters and terrapin. Didn't promise to go again: but guess I will. Eh, Maggy? What do you say. Got over your pet! Any sunshine yet? I like sunshine—always did. But clouds and thunder, ugh! They are my especial horror."

Mrs. Nichols could bear this no longer. Tears gushed from her eyes, and she covered her face with her hands and wept violently.

"That's always the way," said Nichols, fretfully. "Always crying or scolding; or else looking as if you hadn't a friend in the world. I'm getting sick of this. But no matter. No crying, no gloomy looks at Guy's. That's the place for a man to enjoy himself!"

"Edward! Edward!" exclaimed the wretched wife, now approaching her husband, and laying her hand upon his arm. "Don't talk in this way, or you'll kill me!"

"No danger," he replied, coarsely.—"A woman isn't so easily killed. She's got as many lives as a cat. But say, Mag! Have you any brandy in the house? I must have one more glass to-night."

And Nichols arose, but, in doing so, he reeled across the room and fell upon the bed where he remained, and was soon snoring loud in a drunken slumber.

Oh! what a wretched night was that for poor Mrs. Nichols. Wretched beyond conception. With great difficulty she succeeded in removing her husband's clothes, and getting him covered up in bed. Then, unable herself to sleep, she passed the greater part of the time till morning in weeping or self-reproaches.

There had existed for Mrs. Nichols no real cause of unhappiness out of herself. Her husband, though not wealthy, was in good circumstances, and supplied every reasonable want that she could desire. He was, moreover, a kind, cheerful, eventempered man, domestic in his habits and feelings, and rather more disposed to seek intellectual than sensual pleasures. Of social intercourse he was fond. with such a husband, it would seem that almost any woman could be happy; and Mrs. Nichols was happy, in her way. She loved and respected her husband, but, unfortunately for both her peace of mind and his, she was naturally of a fretful temper, which, by long indulgence, had grown into a disease; moreover, she had not the best of health; but indifferent health was most dependant on mental causes. It required only a little thing to disturb the even current of her feelings; and when this current was once disturbed, it took some time for it to run clear.

Hardly any thing could have been more uncongenial to Mr. Nichols than the April-day life he had led since his marriage. He had no confidence in the smiles of the morning, for too often the brightest smiles were drowned in tears at his evening return. Thus it had been going on for two years, and Mr. Nichols was getting discouraged. Instead of gaining self-control, his wife seemed to be losing the little portion she had possessed at the time of their marriage. The consequence growing out of one of her periodical fits of despondency and ill-humour, we have just described.

Ere this, although her husband had never complained, Mrs. Nichols had often felt that it was wrong to give way so much to her feelings; and she had often tried to force back the unhappy spirits that came intruding themselves into her mind. But it was hard to break a long continued habit. Her resistance was feeble, and the barriers she sought to interpose, quickly swept away.

The rebuking words of her husband, uttered in a drunken, unreflective state, dragged the veil from before her eys, and gave her to see the true relation she bore him, and how she had been gradually alienating him from herself and home. And the dreadful consequence of that alienation! How the thought made her shudder.

It is no wonder that Mrs. Nichols had no inclination for sleep: nor that she spent most of the hours of that dreadful night in tears.

It was long past day-light when Mr. Nichols awoke. The sun was shining brightly into the room from the open curtains; but all was silent. He raised himself up and looked around. On a sofa lay his wife asleep. Tears were glistening on her pale cheeks. His head ached, and his mind was confused. Some moments elapsed before he was able to compreheud the meaning of what he saw and felt. Gradually, then the memory of his evening's debauch grew distinct, and, there was faint recollection of what he had said to his wife on coming home.

With a deep sigh, the unhappy man threw himself back upon his pillow; that sigh penetrated the ears of his wife, and she started up with an answering sigh. Nichols perceived this, and let his lids fall—feigning slumber. He saw nothing, but he heard his wife approaching—he felt her breath upon his forehead, as she bent over him. What was that upon his cheek, the sudden touch of which sent a thrill along his nerves? It was a tear! A stifled sob was now heard.—And then his wife moved from the bed-side.

Oh, how wretched they both were! Oh, how intensely did both shrink from the moment when they should look into each other's conscious faces! Shame, deep shame and mortification were in the heart of one; and self reproaches and fear in the heart of the other.

For full half an hour did Nichols continue to feign sleep. He could not make up his mind to meet his wife after the debauch he had indulged in on the previous night, and for which he now heartily despised himself.

"Ah!" he sighed, as he lay musing over the unhappy aspect of affairs; "if Margaret would only control herself a little more. If she would only make home the pleasant place it should be, nothing could tempt me abroad into such companionship.

At length, as he lay with such thoughts filling his mind, a sigh moved his lips, and forgetting that he was acting a part, his eyes unclosed. Mrs. Nichols was standing near, looking upon his face.

"Are you not well, Edward?" she asked, stepping to the bed-side quickly and laying her hand gently upon his forehead. Her voice was low, earnest and tender.

"Not very well, dear," returned Nichols, in a subdued manner, his lids falling upon his cheeks as he spoke.

Mrs. Nichols pressed her lips to his forehead, and then laid her face, now wet with tears, against his.

Thus was the matter reconciled between them, and never after was there the remotest allusion thereto. Days passed before the pressure on both their feelings was sufficiently removed to permit their hearts to bound lightly; yet, during the time, they were paaticularly kind towards and considerate of each other.

In due time, the sunshine came back again, and it was a more permanent sunshine. Stronger reasons for self-control were seen to exist by Mrs. Nichols than were before apparent to her mind, and she called into exercise a strength of purpose that made her effort successful. Was she not herself happier, independent of the effect upon her husband? Yes, far happier. The fretful spirits were cast out of her mind, and cheerful spirits came in to fill their places. A new habit of feeling was established.

"Why, Nichols!" said the young man named Anderson, meeting him about two months afterwards, "Where do you keep yourself these pleasant evenings?"

"At home," returned Nichols.

"Come round and join us in a supper at Guy's to-morrow night. Marsden's to be one of the company."

Nichols shook his head and said "No," in a very unequivocal manner.

"Didn't get a curtain-lecture last time, I hope," said Anderson, with rude familiarity. "Shouldn't wonder, for you went home a little high."

"If I had received one, it would have been no more than I deserved," replied Nichols, coldly.

"Oh, no offence," said Anderson, seeing that his familiarity was not well received, "I only spoke in jest. But come round to-morrow night. As I mentioned, Marsden will be there: and you know he's all sorts of a fine fellow."

"Marsden had better stay at home with his family aa I shall do," returned Nichols.

"I rather think he finds almost any place more agreeable than home," replied Anderson.

"Why so?"

"They say his wife is as peevish and fretful as a person can well be. A woman who is ever grumbling and whom nobody can please for an hour together."

"That's speaking rather broadly."

"I know. But the plain truth is, as far as I can learn, that she doesn't make home attractive for her husband, and so he goes abroad for better companionship."

"It's a pity," Mr. Nichols responded, then adding a "good day," he parted from his pleasure-loving young friend, and kept on his way homeward, where the sunshine had come back again.

Does our little story need a word to enforce the lesson to wives that we would teach? Men, especially those who are cheerful and companionable, have many temptations to go abroad and mingle with the pleasure-seeking. Let wives who have good home-loving, temperate husbands, remember this, and let them not fail to repress a peevish, fretful, fault-finding temper, if inclined thereto, for nothing will so surely estrange a man from home as this. There are hundreds of men who go abroad to spend their evenings in taverns and at political meetings, who would never think of leaving their homes, and going out after night-fall, if a cheerful fire blazed on their own hearth-stone.

POST OFFICE JOKE.—The intelligent body of men who are employed in the post offices of the country are expected to laugh at the following, which we copy from the St. Louis Weekly Organ:

On the recent visit of Mr. Porter, the Kentucky giant, he called at the post office on the morning following his arrival, for letters, and finding it impossible to inquire at the ordinary window of delivery, without going on his knees, very naturally peeped over the top, where the transom was opened, with—

"Is the Louisville mail in, sir?"

The clerk at some short distance off, first looked astonished, then angry, and finally burst out with—

"What are you doing up there, boy? Get down from there directly."

"Is the Louisville mail in, sir?" again inquired Porter meekly.

"Don't be climbing up there, I tell you, sir," replied the nettled clerk, "get down, and take your turn at the window."

Porter tried again. "Are there any letters for James Porter?"

"Oh, ah, gasped the worthy clerk faintly, for he had seen in the Organ that Porter was in town. "I beg pardon, really didn't know—unusual place—very. No sir, none to-day."

RED CEDAR POSTS.—All kinds of Cedar are known to be very durable, but the heart of red cedar is perhaps preferable on this account, to any other kind, and those parts of the tree which are most knotted, will probably last longest. E. Bourne, in the *Massachusetts Plowman*, states that on examining some red cedar posts set by his father 48 years since, he found those which were taken from the butt-end of the tree, a little decayed on the outside; but those from the seccond or third cut of the tree, were perfectly sound.

A letter from the Siamese Twins, dated Mount Airy, N. C., says:—"We see by the papers that we are dead—died in England; but we don't believe it. Tell —— that our last boy isn't named for him, we call him Patrick Henry. Three others are named James Madison, Christopher Wren, and Stephen Decatur.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE OF ETHAN ALLEN.

Rivington, the tory printer, during the American Revolution, was very bitter in his attacks on the rebels and Mr. Washington, as he facetiously called the great General. Nevertheless, he thought proper to remain in New York after the departure of the British troops, and it created great surprise when it was openly declared, without any contradiction on his part, that he had, throughout the war, been a spy for General Washington, and had imparted much valuable information to him, which he could not have obtained excepting by violent abuse of the Americans and their cause. He was generally supposed to be a man entirely destitute of principle, though of courtly manners and address. He had, after the war, almost the monopoly of selling the best British publications. Col. Ethan Allen, a powerful man, a brave patriot, a hard swearer, and a hard drinker, was so enraged at Rivington, that he swore that he would kill him, and Rivington was a little alarmed at the threat. Allen always carried a long sabre, and after the peace, down he went to Rivington's office, at the corner of Pearl and Wall sts., where John Hone used to keep auction store.

"Is your master home?" said Allen to the clerk.

"I'll go and see sir," was the answer.

So the clerk ran up to Rivington's private parlor exclaiming in great trepidation—

"Oh sir, he's really and truly come; and is waiting for you down stairs!"

'Show him up,' said the editor, while he opened a leaf of a table and placed some wine and a glass upon it.

Up went Allen, his long sabre dragging up each step. Rivington met him at the door with one of his politest bows and one of his most expressive smiles.

'Delighted to see you, my dear sir.—Pray take a seat, and allow me to pour but a glass of wine.'

Allen tossed off the wine, looking daggers at Rivington.

'Sir, I come'—

'Not a word, my dear sir, on business, until we have finished our bottle. Try another glass.'

Down went another glass.

'Fond of Madeira, sir? Here, Jack, bring a bottle of Southside—seven years old, a great favorite of our glorious Washington.'

Allen's eyes twinkled, and he tossed down glass after glass of that really good fine old wine, until he forgot that he came to kill Rivington. He got quite boozy, and they parted excellent friends.

Rivington lived in Cherry street, and the house is still standing, and occupied by tenants. Most of the merchants and others of good society lived in that street.—[*Sunday Times.*

THE MALE SEX AROUSED TO A SENSE OF THEIR DANGER.—*Tincicum in Arms.*—A tremendous mass convention of the male sex generally, and the masculines of Tincicum particularly, was held in that ancient town, at Liberty Hall, a few days ago. From the Philadelphia Bulletin's report, which is very full and comprehensive, we learn that the most fiery speeches were made, and that the utmost excitement existed. Ladies were excluded from the grave deliberations. The President of this grand rally for the rights of man appointed committees to consider and report upon the following subjects:

1. The position of man in the kitchen and landry.
2. The position of man in the nursery.
3. The right of man to his own political opinions.
4. Curtain lectures, and their mode of audience.
5. The rights to occupy seats in railroad cars and omnibuses, against the subsequent claims of women.
6. The right to ask a friend to dinner without previous consultation.
7. The exclusion of women from the rights of suffrage and election.
8. the right to smoke in one's own house.
9. The right of speaking one's own opinion before strangers.
10. Man's exclusive right to pop the question.
11. The preservation of the word "obey" in the marrage service.

The Bulletin learns with indignation—very great indignation—that as Mr. Martyr (a delegate) was addressing the body, that the proceedings of the convention were abruptly closed by an attack upon the doors by several hundred women, led on by Mrs. Martyr, bearing a banner, inscribed "Equal Rights to Woman! Down with the tyrant Man!"—This overwhelming force could not be resisted. The windows of the hall flew open, and, in a few minutes, the convention was left without a quorum.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—When Sir Isaac Newton changed his residence, and went to live in Leicester Place, his next door neighbor was a widow lady, who was much puzzled by the little she observed of the habits of the philosopher.

One of the Fellows of the Royal Society of London called upon her one day, when, among other domestic news, she mentioned that some one had come to reside in the adjourning house, who, she felt certain, was a poor mad gentleman, "because," she continued, "he diverts himself in the oddest ways imaginable. Every morning when the sun shines so brightly that we are obliged to draw the window blinds, he takes his seat in front of a tub of soap suds, and occupies himself for hours blowing soap bubbles through a common clay pipe, which he intently watches floating about until they bursted. He is doubtless," she added, "now at his favorite amusement; do come and look at him." The gentleman smiled, and then went up stairs, when after looking through the stair-case window in the adjoining court-yard, he turned round and said,—"My dear madam, the person whom you suppose to be a poor lunatic, is no other than the great Sir Isaac Newton, studying the refraction of light upon thin plates, a phenomenon which is beautifully exhibited upon the surface of a common soap-bubble."

A NEW SPECIES OF DRUNKENESS.—The Sacramento Transcript, in speaking of a soiree given by the Mayor, says: "The Mayor of the city, the ladies &c., were *appropriately and elegantly drunk*, and the party separated in fine cheer."

CURING A NIBBLER.

Some people have a very ugly way of laying violent hands on small trifles that don't belong to them; which they don't think of paying for. Now, it is very well known that groceries pay about the smallest profit of any other merchandise, hence the habit of some folks of going into a store to purchase ten to twenty-five cents worth of groceries—to be sent home, too—and while they wait for the goods to be put up, amuse themselves by a mouthful of sugar, gormandize an apple or two, or guzzle a bunch of raisins, figs, slice of cheese, plug of tobacco, biscuit, or whatever else lies around temptingly in view. You may rest assured that people don't trade and traffic for the fun of it, and if you gouge the grocer, he will be justified in keeping square with you by sending light weight and scant measure. A facetious old mercantile friend, of ours, up town, was thus bled by a customer, who used to come in daily to order something or other in the grocery line, and who, having an amazing sweet tooth in his head, bought nothing of nibbling chunks of sugar, bunches of raisins, &c. One morning Nibble came into the store before breakfast, evidently disturbed in mind.

"Mr. ——, you sent my quarter box last night."

"Yes, sir, I did."

"Well, there's one item I don't understand. 'Nibbles, 3 mos. daily, $3.' What the dickens do you mean by that?"

"You keep a dry goods store, Mr. —."

"Yes, I do."

"Now suppose I came in every day to buy two or three shillings worth of goods, and each time I should levy on a spool of cotton, or a paper of needles or a piece of tape, which I never of course thought of accounting for—"

"Oh, ah, yes, yes; I think the force of what you are about to say; those little things do count up. You've got him now."

The bill was paid. The dry goods did not take the matter as an insult; and what is still more strange—has quit nibbling.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN LIFE.—In no department of life do men rise to eminence who have not undergone long and diligent preparation for what ever be the difference in the mental power of individuals, it is the cultivation of the mind alone that leads to distinction. John Hunter was as remarkable for his industry as for his talents, of which his museum alone forms a most extraordinary proof; and if you look around and contemplate the history of those men whose talents and acquirements we most esteem, we find that their superiority in knowledge has been the result of great labor and diligence. It is an ill-founded notion to say that merit in the long run is neglected. It is sometimes joined to circumstances that may have a little influence in counteracting it, as an unfortunate manner and temper; but generally it meets with its due reward. The world are not fools: every person of merit has the best chance of success, and who would be ambitious of public approbation, if it had not the power of discriminating?

THE LADIES OF GEORGIA.—As a specimen of the feelings which pervade some parts of the State of Georgia, we append the following bitter taunt from the Columbus Times. The Editor says:

"We heard of a Southern rights man the other day, who declared that if the men of Georgia submitted to the outrages of the North, she would raise the standard of resistance among the women, clothe the submission men in their cast off petticoats, and make the women of Georgia RESIST."

BIG STORIES.—A traveller once related with all seriousness to a company of persons, that he had passed through the five divisions of the earth; and that among other curiosities, he had met with one of which no writer, as yet, had made mention. This wonder was, according to his account, a huge cabbage, which had grown so broad and high that fifty armed riders might have stationed themselves under a single leaf, and performed their manœuvres.

Some one who heard him, deeming this exaggeration not worth any contradiction, said, with much self-command and coolness, that he too had been abroad as far as Japan, where, to his astonishment, he saw more than three hundred coppersmiths at work upon a single kettle, and within the same were five hundred men polishing it.

"What could they do with such a monstrous kettle?" asked the traveller.

"Cook the cabbage therein, of which you just now told us."

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.—Shaw-ben-eh, a Potawottomie chief, who was at the battle of the Thames, lately gave, at the United States Hotel in this city, through an interpreter, a full account of the death of Tecumseh. Tecumseh was a very brave and cautious man. He had been ever been wounded in the neck, and became desperate. He thought the wound was mortal, and told his warriors that there could be no risk in his rushing farward to kill Col. Johnson. He did so, and Shaw-ben-eh saw him when he fell. His object was to strike the colonel with his tomahawk before he saw him, and a moment more of inattention, and the colonel's head would have been sundered. He was shot just as his arm had reached the full height to strike the fatal blow. He described the colonel's horse very minutely. He was very large, and white, with occasional a jet black spot. Another Indian in company, whom Shaw-ben-eh said was but a boy at the time of the battle, interested him to say that his mane and tail were black. The next day he with many others and this boy, was upon the field of battle, and saw Tecumseh's body there, and by the side of it another Indian, whose skin had been taken off. He said he had heard of this skin having been exhibited as that of Tecumseh. They might think so—but it was not. Tecumseh's body had not been touched. Tecumseh's was left on the field unbonnetted.—*Chicago Democrat, April*, 1850.

Mrs. Swisshelm compares the figure of a lady in a fashion plate to that of a kite-sized funnel set in a jug.